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SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

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AUGUST 22, 1942

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

FOR many years after the income tax was first instituted in Canada it was collected in April or May of the year after that in which the taxpayer received the income which was then being taxed. That is to say, the January income paid its tax sixteen months after it was received, the February income fifteen months, and so on. The vast majority of the citizenry undoubtedly treated the tax as an expenditure of the year in which it was paid, rather than an expense item of the year previous, that in which the income was earned. This was an error, in that even if the taxpayer died on the thirty-first of December, and therefore had no income in the following year, his estate still had to pay the income tax in April; the real situation was that as soon as he had received enough income in a given calendar year to become taxable, he was in debt to the government for the amount of tax thus due, and remained in debt until he acquitted it in April. But at first the tax was so light that the error was negligible.

The tax is now payable in monthly instalments beginning in September, so that payment has been advanced by six months, and one-third of the tax will actually be collected within the income year on which it is levied. Considering the present extremely heavy rate of the tax on incomes of any size, this is going to work a pronounced hardship on many of those who are compelled to pay two years' taxes within eighteen months. (Most of them probably did that squeezing-up process last year, under the instalment plan then offered on a relatively voluntary basis.) There are, we fancy, few cases in which this "squeezed" tax will be wholly paid out of the income on which it is levied, without borrowing or reducing capital, so that the squeezing-up process really becomes a sort of mild capital levy. This is especially true because the ferocious rate and the early exigibility of the 1942 tax were not known until the middle of the year, and only very far-seeing or very apprehensive citizens would be likely to prepare for anything so drastic during those early months. Many expenditures, moreover, such as rent, education of children, etc., are matters of long-term commitment and cannot be promptly adjusted.

But the really crucial case is that of the family whose head, after enjoying a professional income (earned by services and not from investment) of this type up to the present summer, joins the armed forces towards the end of this year in any but a high-rank position. Such a family will not, in present circumstances, have saved much, after paying the 1941 income tax, out of its 1942 income to date, and it will now for the next twelve months have to pay monthly taxes based on its 1942 income, in months in which that income will have been heavily reduced. The tax will of course be correspondingly reduced in September of 1943, but that will be twelve months, more or less, from the time in which the income was reduced. In other words, the adjustment of tax to income is still, in spite of the squeeze-up, considerably delayed. True, in the old days it was delayed even longer; but the tax was then light and the delay did not much matter.

In the United States there has been an interesting proposal for meeting this difficulty. In effect it is that the government should go on collecting (by deduction at source) month by month, but should declare the money collected to be taxes on the income of the year in which it is collected instead of the year previous. In a way this means forgiving the taxpayer a year's taxes, but being accompanied by a year's squeeze-up in date of collection the forgiving has no immediate effect; the time when it will take effect is when the taxpayer dies (or by some other means ceases to have taxable income), as he will then owe the treasury nothing instead of a year's taxes. As the taxpayer cannot know the rate of his tax until the year is ended, he pays at a rate based



"IT'S ALIVE!" A LITTLE GIRL, HER CITY HOME DESTROYED IN A RECENT NAZI RETALIATION RAID, FINDS THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE.

on his previous year's income; but if his income proves to be lower than in that year (which cannot be known until December 31) he is entitled to prompt adjustment of the difference in his favor. The scheme seems to have many merits.

Quebec and Mexico

MR. CHALOULT becomes more and more interesting. He is now going after the "trusts," which in the province of Quebec means any large corporation, and particularly any corporation in which French-speaking investors have less than a majority interest. He wants them dealt with as foreign investments

were dealt with in Mexico. "We must copy the example of Mexico, which broke away from the empire of the trusts by expropriating in striking manner all its oil wells. I was in Mexico then. . . . The popular wish was carried out, the threats naturally ceased, and Mexico saw a new prosperity growing. I watched those crowds go past, with decided and martial air, and I wondered, melancholically, 'Could we, Frenchmen's sons, not do as well as these sons of Indians?'"

There is a rather striking difference between the Quebec trusts and the Mexico oil properties—which, although "seized" by the state for not conforming with certain labor legislation, were subsequently paid for at a price not too unreasonably below their value, a point which

Taxing Children

See article by Philip Keitchum on page 6

Mr. Chaloult omitted to cover. The Mexico oil properties belonged to British, American and Dutch corporations, in the organization of which Mexico had had no part. The Quebec trusts—the word is chiefly associated with hydro-electric power enterprises—are Quebec corporations for the most part, though a few of them may be Dominion-chartered. In either event they were constituted under the laws of a community in which the French-Canadians are either a dominant majority or a very important minority; and they are largely financed by investors living in those same communities, that of the province of Quebec and that of the Dominion of Canada. They are not, in other words, foreign.

The seizure of the oil properties in Mexico in 1938 received the approval of the Roman Catholic Church in that country, that being the first time in 28 years that any Mexican government had been supported by the church authorities. It involved, of course, a pretty drastic violation of the contract between the sovereign state, as natural owner of the country's resources, and the companies to which they had been leased; but the defence was that the duty of the state to protect the living conditions of its people is superior to any contractual obligations.

Harder for Tories

WHEN the *Globe and Mail*, immediately after the close of the session, published a violent editorial demanding the removal of the Hon. R. B. Hanson, J. R. MacNicol and J. M. Macdonnell from all positions of influence and authority in the Conservative party, we were mildly surprised, but attributed it to momentary exasperation at the fact that the session had closed with Mr. W. L. M. King still at the head of the Government. The *Winnipeg Free Press* thinks that the thing goes deeper. It thinks that the *Globe and Mail* was not merely exasperated at the turn of events, but was furious with the Hanson element in the party as being responsible for the failure of the anti-King drive. The *Free Press* thinks that the *Globe and Mail* thinks that the Conservatives in the House, led by Mr. Hanson and counselled by such people as Mr. Macdonnell, utterly failed to rise to the height of the occasion in the Hong Kong debate, "balked at denouncing the Chief Justice of Canada as a senile partisan," and refused to suggest that the fall of Hong Kong was directly brought about by the incompetence of the Canadian high command.

We do not think that the *Globe and Mail* thinks what the *Free Press* thinks it thinks; but the matter is of interest because the *Globe and Mail* is obviously very actively concerned in remodelling the Conservative party, and both people who are Conservatives and people who are opposed to Conservatives naturally want to know what line the remodelling is going to take. It will be remembered that two different sections, factions or wings of the Conservative party are holding meetings this autumn to discuss the remodelling process, and so far as we can find the *Globe and Mail* is not in the inner councils of either of them, nor can either of them be expected to do much towards forwarding the *Globe and Mail's* idea of what the Conservative party ought to become and ought to do. This seems to us a more adequate explanation of the *Globe and Mail's* exasperation than Mr. Hanson's failure to unseat Mr. King by means of a letter of Col. Drew which nobody is allowed to read.

The *Globe and Mail*, so far as we can surmise, still sees the remodelling of the Conservative party in terms of Mr. Meighen. But the sitting members of the party at Ottawa have notably failed to be co-operative towards this conception. They have provided only one

(Continued on Page Three)

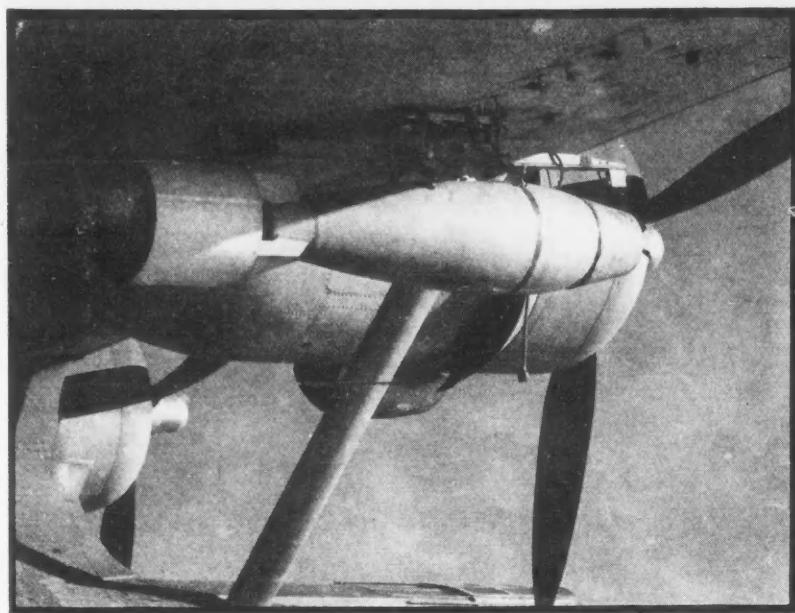
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Atlantic Coastal Command, Sentries of the Sea



Insurance against the submarine menace are bombs such as this which nestle beneath each wing of Coastal Command Catalinas.



Work for the ground crews: readying a Command bomber for an Atlantic patrol.



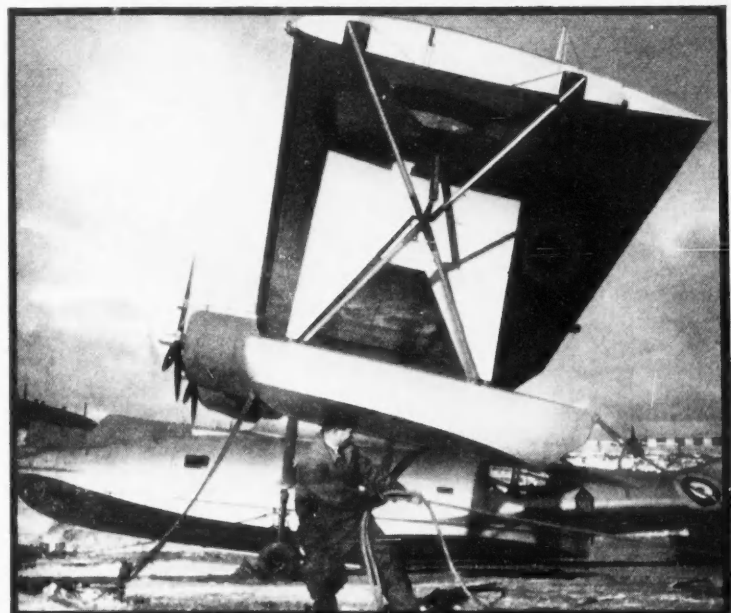
Should hostile aircraft attack a convoy protected by Coastal Command planes these twin Browning machine guns will be ready.



Now being made in Canada, this Catalina two-engine bomber has a maximum speed of 200 miles per hour at 8,000 feet altitude.



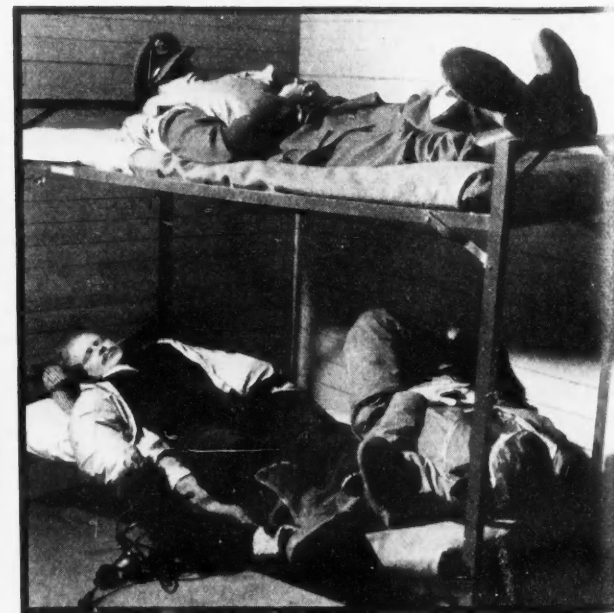
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In the air it's skill that counts. On the ground, skill plus brawn is needed for these flying boats weigh 14 tons!



It's a dog's life but he likes it! The Coastal Command's mascot is seen with some of the men who fly the Catalinas.



All dressed for the night's operational flight, they snatch some sleep while they can get it!

Pictures and Story by Malak

EVERY war has its "unsung heroes", those whose work is a most important contribution to victory but whose activities, for reasons of public safety, must remain almost unknown to the public they protect. Into this category fall the men who make up the Atlantic Coastal Command—men who are Canada's out-post guards, sentries of the sea, protectors of all shipping. In few other units of the Empire's air forces is so comprehensive an education required by its members; few other units put in longer hours of work. This group of about 1,000 men polices the Atlantic from the international border to the icefields of the far north.

Seldom does a communicative report any of their efforts. Few residents of Eastern Canada, familiar with the precise plane formations which vanish into the mists at sea, know what these squadrons do. But ships at sea know them—and realize that seldom can anything move on that broad expanse of hundreds of thousands of miles without invoking the sudden and unexpected attention of at least one fully armed plane.

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mand. Thus the men of the Atlantic Coastal Command are fighting men; they are as distinct from the Empire training scheme as the Navy is from the Army.

Headquarters of the Command are in an Eastern port. Its bases are scattered all over the Atlantic area but just how many there are of these may not be disclosed. Most of the personnel are seasoned men of long service. Pick any one of them and his list of qualifications is apt to amaze you when you learn he is a man at the top of Air Force ratings, a fully qualified naval officer, a gunnery and armament expert, a navigator of much higher degree than necessary for ordinary service at sea and an expert on the naval classifications of six nations.

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something suspicious was seen at sea, or the towing of aerial targets high in the sky for anti-aircraft shore batteries to practise gunnery upon.

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French Canadians Will Respond to Honest Plea

BY HARRY STRANGE

The author of "Never a Dull Moment" expresses the belief that the present French-Canadian attitude on conscription is the perfectly natural result of the logical French mind, acting upon the information and inspiration furnished to it by political leaders during the past few years and right up to the present time.

Let responsible statesmen tell French-Canadians frankly that a great increase of Canada's armed forces (available for overseas) is necessary for the preservation of our liberties and institutions, and they will vie with English-speaking Canadians to see which can make the greater effort.

A FEW months ago in this magazine I expressed the view that if Canada was to do her utmost to preserve herself, and to do her plain duty to those Allies who are assisting her, then she would have to go "all out" in her war effort. In particular I expressed the thought that Canada would have to supply manpower for the common fighting forces that would be equal, in proportion to population, to that which is even now being supplied by Great Britain, which country, I suggested, is a good yardstick by which to measure our own manpower effort. I then estimated that this would mean that the Canadian Active Army for service anywhere would have to be at least twice its present size.

Several readers of that article have asked me if I am aware of the simple fact that such an increase in Canada's manpower for her armed forces could only be brought about by conscription, and they want to know what suggestions I have as to how conscription could now be set up and enforced, considering the present attitude of the French-Canadians.

My answer to these queries is as follows:

I was brought up as a boy in France, to which country, as was the custom with innumerable English families at that time, I was sent to school. It was felt in England, in the days of my boyhood, that a properly educated Englishman should be able to speak, read and write in French as well as in his own mother tongue.

Four years at school in France, without hearing one word of English spoken, together with a good reading of French literature and French history, certainly gave me some insight into the true French nature.

Since I have been in Canada, during the past twenty-two years, I have never neglected any opportunity of seeking friendships with my fellow Canadians who speak French, both in Quebec and in Western Canada. (And incidentally there are many more French-speaking Canadians, both from France itself and from Quebec, in Western Canada than is commonly supposed.)

I must state immediately, and I state it with pride, that I like the French people, and I like the Canadians who speak French, whether they come from France or from Quebec. They are a fine race. However, they need understanding if their good qualities are to be properly appreciated. (The peoples of all nations and races, of course, need understanding before they can be properly appreciated.)

French Mind Logical

The understanding required to appreciate the French nature is quite simple. It is necessary to realize that French people have an exceedingly logical mind. They think along simple step-by-step processes of exact logical reasoning, in a manner quite foreign to most English people, and while their sentiments and emotions can easily be aroused, both for good and for evil, yet they have the faculty, to a marked degree, of being able to keep their emotions separate from their mental reasoning.

To my shocked horror I find that recent events—the promises made of "no conscription" by politicians feverishly seeking election; the plebiscite and the harsh statements and criticisms coming from it—seem most unfortunately to be resulting in a mounting prejudice against those Canadians who speak French. A sad state of affairs, to be sure, and quite unwarranted in my own humble opinion, for it all could so easily have been avoided and, I for one believe, can even now still be remedied.

When I heard those pre-election promises of "No conscription" being made I shuddered, as many other students of military history must have done, for it seemed to me a foregone conclusion that Canada would have to put in conscription if she was to do her full part in the war, as the Allied Nations would insist, sooner or later, that she would have to do.

From the start of this war, there-

fore, and even before it, in season and out, I have ever advocated complete conscription of manpower for the armed forces, feeling that it was the only possible way by which this country and her Allies could avoid being over-run by the Germans and the Japanese. Having lived in the Pacific among the Japanese for eleven years, and knowing those people reasonably well, I visioned in my mind what the dreadful consequences would be to us all if the Japanese ever gained control of Canada.

Politicians' Fault

When the Canadians who speak French were definitely assured by responsible politicians, who certainly must have been aware of what their words meant, that if the voters elected certain candidates, their young men would not have to be conscripted, the Canadians who speak French, and others too, naturally believed those promises. (What mother, of any race, is anxious for her son to go into battle and risk being killed?) And many felt that, having given their votes in accordance with the promises made by responsible politicians, they could demand that these promises should be kept.

Many of our French-speaking friends, and some others, consequently voted "No" in the recent plebiscite, and I suggest that the evasive wording of the plebiscite itself had at least something to do with this result.

The French-speaking Canadian people were assured, by persons who were apparently speaking for the Government, that the plebiscite was not a vote on conscription, and some people quite close to the Government assured them that conscription was not now necessary and probably never would be necessary. Why, then, the French-speaking Canadians argued, should they be required to release the Government from a definite contract that the Government had made with them, particularly

MARITAL MATHEMATICS

PRESERVE me from the husband who makes 6 of 3 and 4 of 2 when telling his exploits, but when he's telling yours makes 5 of 10.

GILEAN DOUGLAS.

since their vote apparently would not affect the course of the war? And so they exercised the right which any Canadian citizen has of voting "yes" or "no" on any subject put before him.

I venture the assertion, with all the conviction of which I am possessed, that had the plebiscite been a perfectly simple request to permit the Government to put in conscription for overseas service; and had a definite and sympathetic effort been made by people in whom the French-speaking Canadians had confidence, to explain the mortal danger in which this country now finds itself of being taken over by the Germans and the Japanese; how everything that the

French-speaking Canadians hold dear—their religion, their Church, their right to use their own language, their right to enjoy separate French schools—would all be lost if we were vanquished; that it was necessary for Canada to provide much more manpower than the voluntary system is providing in order for her to perform her full share so that her Allies, particularly Great Britain and the United States with their navies, could continue with energy and good spirit to protect Canada against invasion; and if, at the same time, those politicians who had made the promises of "No conscription" had stood up frankly and had admitted that they had made a grave error in making those promises, explaining that great world events had now overtaken us and that, promises or no promises, conscription was now necessary; that no amount of men that Canada could raise would ever be able to defend these shores if the enemy should actually land here; and that the enemy could only be stopped from landing by the land forces of the Allies defeating him in the Islands of the Pacific, in Asia and in Europe;—had all this been done then I am certain that the majority of the Canadians who speak French would gladly and willingly have responded to such a clear and frank and logical appeal, and would have been willing to accept conscription along with the bulk of their fellow English-speaking Canadians.

Most unhappily, however, none of this was done, as it could so easily have been.

I have recently returned from spending several weeks among my French Canadian friends in Western Canada—in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. I have discussed the present situation and its background with large numbers of them, and most of them, in effect, said this to me:

"If what you say is true, if this country of Canada can only be defended by conscription, then, of course, we must have conscription. But, Mr. Strange," they contend, "are we to believe you or the Government spokesmen? Nobody from the Government has told us the things you do. In fact, we have been told quite the opposite. If what you say is true, and if we are not hearing from official spokesmen all the truth about our grave danger, then certainly something should be done at once to explain this clearly and frankly to our people."

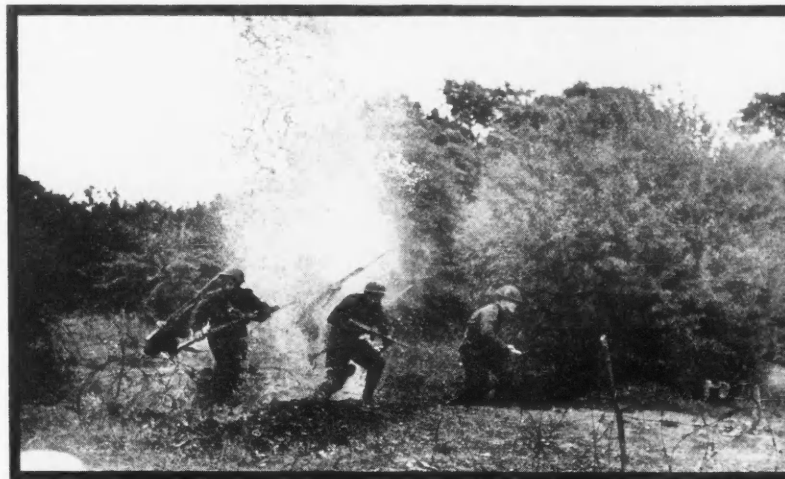
The Way Out

And there, I believe with all my heart, is the way out of this present sad dilemma; a way to prevent the disunity which seems to be facing us. Let us immediately—the Government and others—do what should have been done long, long ago. Let us stop criticising adversely and abusing our fellow-Canadians who speak French. Let our political leaders acknowledge publicly that they made a grave error when they promised "No conscription." Let the desperate situation facing Canada and the Allied Nations today be frankly set out, and the statement made that, in order to save us all, every country must "go all out" and do its full part. Let it be explained that the only way Canada can do her full part is to raise many more men, and that the only way that this can be done is by conscription.

Explain all these things frankly, appeal to the cold, clear logic and reason of our French-speaking Canadian friends, convince them of the necessity of it all—and it can be done—and I for one forecast that instead of disunity and racial prejudice we should soon see a sharp competition taking place between the Canadians who speak French and the Canadians who speak English to see which group could make the greatest efforts, render the greatest services and make the greatest sacrifices for the preservation of this country of Canada and for the preservation of those liberties, freedoms and privileges which all Canadians who speak French and all Canadians who speak English in their hearts hold so dear.



"They have been through the most difficult and trying forms of training . . . have taken it in their stride . . . are fit for what may lie ahead of them." Thus did Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, chief of the general staff, report on the condition of Canada's Overseas Army following his return from the United Kingdom this week. Some idea of how "difficult and trying" the training has been may be obtained from these pictures. Above: as part of their course in commando assault and in shock troop tactics, these men "run the gauntlet of fire" while crossing a ditch . . .



. . . after which they dash through a water course amid exploding bombs.

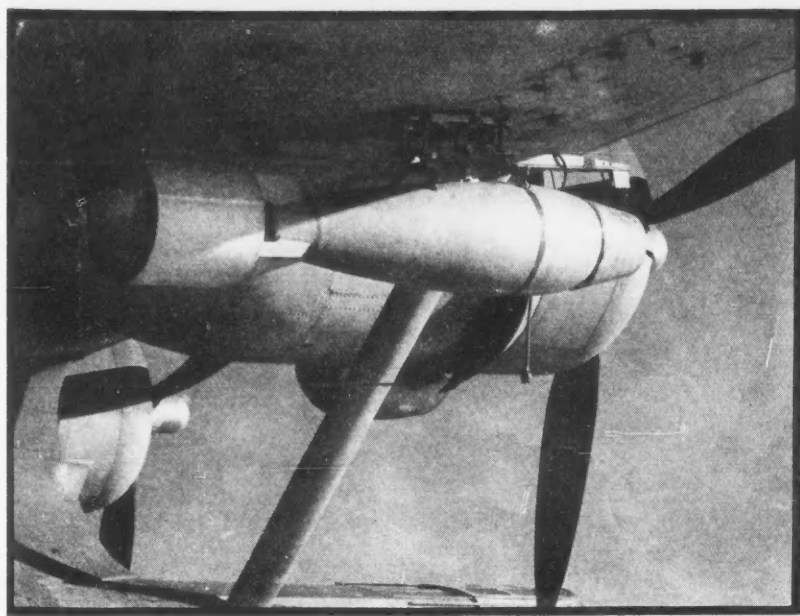


Next is barbed wire, which today's "tough" troops take in their stride.



After running the course: Canadian commando troops with their officer.

Atlantic Coastal Command, Sentries of the Sea



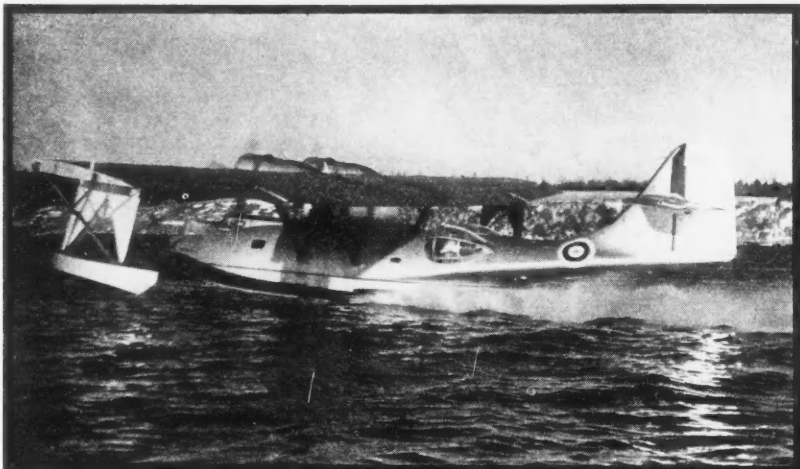
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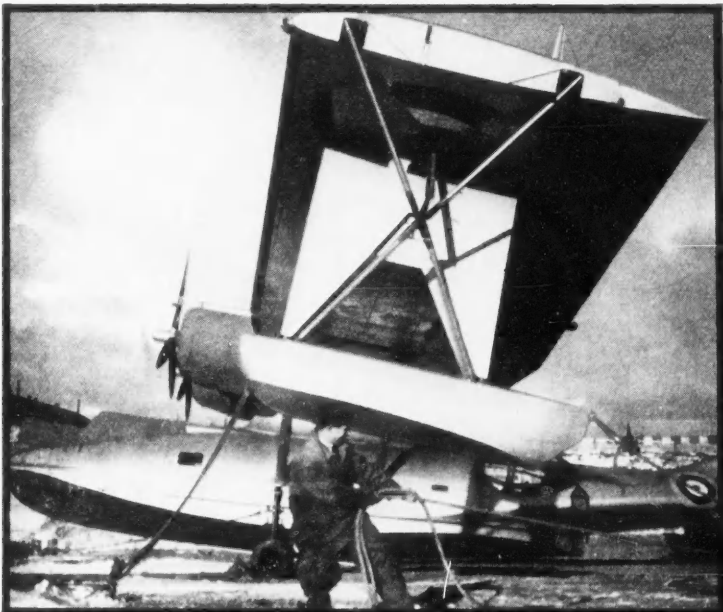
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The author of "Never a Dull Moment" expresses the belief that the present French-Canadian attitude on conscription is the perfectly natural result of the logical French mind, acting upon the information and inspiration furnished to it by political leaders during the past few years and right up to the present time.

Let responsible statesmen tell French-Canadians frankly that a great increase of Canada's armed forces (available for overseas) is necessary for the preservation of our liberties and institutions, and they will vie with English-speaking Canadians to see which can make the greater effort.

A FEW months ago in this magazine I expressed the view that if Canada was to do her utmost to preserve herself, and to do her plain duty to those Allies who are assisting her, then she would have to go "all out" in her war effort. In particular I expressed the thought that Canada would have to supply manpower for the common fighting forces that would be equal, in proportion to population, to that which is even now being supplied by Great Britain, which country, I suggested, is a good yardstick by which to measure our own manpower effort.

I then estimated that this would mean that the Canadian Active Army for service anywhere would have to be at least twice its present size.

Several readers of that article have asked me if I am aware of the simple fact that such an increase in Canada's manpower for her armed forces could only be brought about by conscription, and they want to know what suggestions I have as to how conscription could now be set up and enforced, considering the present attitude of the French-Canadians.

My answer to these queries is as follows:

I was brought up as a boy in France, to which country, as was the custom with innumerable English families at that time, I was sent to school. It was felt in England, in the days of my boyhood, that a properly educated Englishman should be able to speak, read and write in French as well as in his own mother tongue.

Four years at school in France, without hearing one word of English spoken, together with a good reading of French literature and French history, certainly gave me some insight into the true French nature.

Since I have been in Canada, during the past twenty-two years, I have never neglected any opportunity of seeking friendships with my fellow Canadians who speak French, both in Quebec and in Western Canada. (And incidentally there are many more French-speaking Canadians, both from France itself and from Quebec, in Western Canada than is commonly supposed.)

I must state immediately, and I state it with pride, that I like the French people, and I like the Canadians who speak French, whether they come from France or from Quebec. They are a fine race. However, they need understanding if their good qualities are to be properly appreciated. (The peoples of all nations and races, of course, need understanding before they can be properly appreciated.)

French Mind Logical

The understanding required to appreciate the French nature is quite simple. It is necessary to realize that the French people have an exceedingly logical mind. They think in simple step-by-step processes of logical reasoning, in a manner quite foreign to most English people, and while their sentiments and emotions can easily be aroused, both for good and for evil, yet they have the faculty, to a marked degree, of being able to keep their emotions separate from their mental reasoning.

My shocked horror I find that recent events—the promises made of "No conscription" by politicians feebly seeking election; the plebiscite and the harsh statements and criticisms coming from it—seem most unfortunately to be resulting in a mounting prejudice against those Canadians who speak French. A sad state of affairs, to be sure, and quite unwarranted in my own humble opinion, for it all could so easily have been avoided and, I for one believe, can even now still be remedied.

When I heard those pre-election promises of "No conscription" being made I shuddered, as many other students of military history must have done, for it seemed to me a foregone conclusion that Canada would have to put in conscription if she was to do her full part in the war, as the Allied Nations would insist, sooner or later, that she would have to do.

From the start of this war, there-

fore, and even before it, in season and out, I have ever advocated complete conscription of manpower for the armed forces, feeling that it was the only possible way by which this country and her Allies could avoid being over-run by the Germans and the Japanese. Having lived in the Pacific among the Japanese for eleven years, and knowing those people reasonably well, I visioned in my mind what the dreadful consequences would be to us all if the Japanese ever gained control of Canada.

Politicians' Fault

When the Canadians who speak French were definitely assured by responsible politicians, who certainly must have been aware of what their words meant, that if the voters elected certain candidates, their young men would not have to be conscripted, the Canadians who speak French, and others too, naturally believed those promises. (What mother, of any race, is anxious for her son to go into battle and risk being killed?) And many felt that, having given their votes in accordance with the promises made by responsible politicians, they could demand that these promises should be kept.

Many of our French-speaking friends, and some others, consequently voted "No" in the recent plebiscite, and I suggest that the evasive wording of the plebiscite itself had at least something to do with this result.

The French-speaking Canadian people were assured, by persons who were apparently speaking for the Government, that the plebiscite was not a vote on conscription, and some people quite close to the Government assured them that conscription was not now necessary and probably never would be necessary. Why, then, the French-speaking Canadians argued, should they be required to release the Government from a definite contract that the Government had made with them, particularly

MARITAL MATHEMATICS

PRESERVE me from the husband who makes 6 of 3 and 4 of 2. When telling his exploits, but when He's telling yours makes 5 of 10.

GILEAN DOUGLAS.

since their vote apparently would not affect the course of the war? And so they exercised the right which any Canadian citizen has of voting "yes" or "no" on any subject put before him.

I venture the assertion, with all the conviction of which I am possessed, that had the plebiscite been a perfectly simple request to permit the Government to put in conscription for overseas service, and had a definite and sympathetic effort been made by people in whom the French-speaking Canadians had confidence, to explain the mortal danger in which this country now finds itself of being taken over by the Germans and the Japanese; how everything that the

French-speaking Canadians hold dear—their religion, their Church, their right to use their own language, their right to enjoy separate French schools—would all be lost if we were vanquished; that it was necessary for Canada to provide much more manpower than the voluntary system is providing in order for her to perform her full share so that her Allies, particularly Great Britain and the United States with their navies, could continue with energy and good spirit to protect Canada against invasion; and if, at the same time, those politicians who had made the promises of "No conscription" had stood up frankly and had admitted that they had made a grave error in making those promises, explaining that great world events had now overtaken us and that, promises or no promises, conscription was now necessary; that no amount of men that Canada could raise would ever be able to defend these shores if the enemy should actually land here; and that the enemy could only be stopped from landing by the land forces of the Allies defeating him in the Islands of the Pacific, in Asia and in Europe;—had all this been done then I am certain that the majority of the Canadians who speak French would gladly and willingly have responded to such a clear and frank and logical appeal, and would have been willing to accept conscription along with the bulk of their fellow English-speaking Canadians.

Most unhappily, however, none of this was done, as it could so easily have been.

I have recently returned from spending several weeks among my French Canadian friends in Western Canada—in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. I have discussed the present situation and its background with large numbers of them, and most of them, in effect, said this to me:

"If what you say is true, if this country of Canada can only be defended by conscription, then, of course, we must have conscription. But, Mr. Strange," they contend, "are we to believe you or the Government spokesmen? Nobody from the Government has told us the things you do. In fact, we have been told quite the opposite. If what you say is true, and if we are not hearing from official spokesmen all the truth about our grave danger, then certainly something should be done at once to explain this clearly and frankly to our people."

The Way Out

And there, I believe with all my heart, is the way out of this present sad dilemma; a way to prevent the disunity which seems to be facing us. Let us immediately—the Government and others—do what should have been done long, long ago. Let us stop criticising adversely and abusing our fellow-Canadians who speak French. Let our political leaders acknowledge publicly that they made a grave error when they promised "No conscription." Let the desperate situation facing Canada and the Allied Nations today be frankly set out, and the statement made that, in order to save us all, every country must "go all out" and do its full part. Let it be explained that the only way Canada can do her full part is to raise many more men, and that the only way that this can be done is by conscription.

Explain all these things frankly, appeal to the cold, clear logic and reason of our French-speaking Canadian friends, convince them of the necessity of it all—and it can be done—and I for one forecast that instead of disunity and racial prejudice we should soon see a sharp competition taking place between the Canadians who speak French and the Canadians who speak English to see which group could make the greatest efforts, render the greatest services and make the greatest sacrifices for the preservation of this country of Canada and for the preservation of those liberties, freedoms and privileges which all Canadians who speak French and all Canadians who speak English in their hearts hold so dear.



"They have been through the most difficult and trying forms of training... have taken it in their stride... are fit for what may lie ahead of them." Thus did Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, chief of the general staff, report on the condition of Canada's Overseas Army following his return from the United Kingdom this week. Some idea of how "difficult and trying" the training has been may be obtained from these pictures. Above: as part of their course in commando assault and in shock troop tactics, these men "run the gauntlet of fire" while crossing a ditch...



... after which they dash through a water course amid exploding bombs.



Next is barbed wire, which today's "tough" troops take in their stride.



After running the course: Canadian commando troops with their officer.

Now We Have to Pay a Tax on Our Children!

BY PHILIP KETCHUM

DOUBTLESS only a small percentage of people have really examined the details of the new income tax.

All know that every adult person is going to be taxed heavier this year than ever before in history. It is a good thing that the country as a whole is being asked to make sacrifices, and no loyal person will quarrel with that decision. It is time we were rudely jolted into the realization that this war cannot be successfully waged by talking about it.

We are told the new tax was well received in the house; it was severe but the minister was determined to pay for the stupendous war costs day by day to as large an extent as possible.

Some objections were raised by the Opposition benches but they were mild and only one member seems to have put his finger on a very alarming aspect of the new tax rate, an aspect which is gradually being brought home to an important group of citizens. The new income tax bears far too heavily on the backbone and the future real wealth of the country, the families in the "middle brackets". It is doubtful if families in any country, not excepting Britain, have ever before been asked to contribute such a large share of their income to the country's expenditures, and the alarming aspect of it is that the tax cannot be met by many families unless there is capital that can be used, or unless it is possible to borrow money, or unless the standard of living is dropped so far that it will prove a dangerous drawback to the future generations.

A very small minority of families have capital on which they can draw; Canadians in this group have not the inherited wealth of similar people in England, yet it is probably true to say that they have more financial commitments than their British like-numbers. Fewer still are in a position to borrow money, and even if they were it is a bad outlook if the hard working, responsible people of a country have to borrow to support their families. Hence there is only one answer, and that is a very drastic cut in living expenses. No one would mind if this merely meant the suspension of all luxuries and extras which could and should be eliminated in war time; but it is beginning to be realized that the respectable family of some standing in the community whose income has not been bolstered by the war and whose living expenses have increased very considerably is going to be in a serious financial plight.

Taxing the Children

When the new scale of taxes was first published in the press the writer sat down and calculated the different levies on an unmarried man with no dependents and a taxable income of \$3,000, as compared with a married man with three children, also with a taxable income of \$3,000. This amount of income was taken merely for illustration, in the belief that families in that category represented people with comparatively high commitments and little appreciation in income because of the war, in a word the great white collar

The Headmaster of Trinity College School, who is a member of a distinguished family of Canadian educationists and was a pilot in the R.A.F. in the last war, is in a position to know something of what the new income tax rates on "middle bracket" families with several children are going to mean in deterioration of living standards, of education and of "sound upbringing."

Yet these families are the very backbone of the country, and if the present tax system is continued there will be a grave decline of birth-rate and a consequent shortage of native Canadians of the most valuable type.

It is doubtful if families in any country, not excepting Britain, have ever before been asked to contribute so large a share of their income to the government.

group on fixed wages and with little or no capital. He then sent his figures to the Ministry of National Revenue for checking and they were declared to be correct.

Very briefly it works out this way: The unmarried man with a taxable income of \$3,000 and with no dependents will, under the new income tax schedule, be required to pay an annual amount of \$1,065 leaving him with \$1,935 for the support of a single person.

The married man with a taxable income of \$3,000 with three children and a wife to support will be taxed \$560, leaving him with \$488 for the support of each person in his family.

Of course neither the bachelor nor the married man will be left with anything like this sum after the municipal tax has been subtracted, plus the various contributions he is urgently called upon to make to War Savings, War Loan, and War Services of all descriptions.

The raw food cost alone for each person will amount to at least \$200 per year, leaving the harassed head of the family with less than twenty-five dollars a month per person to pay for clothing, rent, schooling, fuel, water, electricity, and all the countless expenditures which a family in this bracket is called upon to bear.

No mention is made here of insurance premiums or medical and dental fees, for the Minister has permitted these to be subtracted (up to a point!) from the tax. But the fact remains that if they are subtracted up to the limit the savings feature of the new income tax disappears and there will be no nest egg for the uncertain days after the war. Undoubtedly that will be the case with every family which has been carrying as much insurance as possible, in other words, the responsible people who are endeavoring to save for old age or leave something to their children.

Looking at the new income tax from another angle we find that the married man with a taxable income of \$3,000 and four dependents is called upon to pay just about \$500 less income tax than the unmarried man with no dependents. That amount would hardly pay the rent

on his house, it would not begin to pay for the raw food required for his family.

It is an alarming situation, for the families in the middle brackets are unquestionably being called upon to shoulder far too heavy a share of the new taxes.

The Minister would be the last person to admit that he is taxing children, but that is just what this new schedule is going to do. He does admit that the purpose of the tax is to eliminate the demand for many non-essential articles. Does he realize that it will not take many months for the country as a whole to feel that the government considers children to be luxuries, or even non-essentials, and that the unmarried will think twice before marrying and the young couples will think three times before having children!

Need More Families

That is not a comfortable outlook for a country which is vitally in need of population of good Canadian stock. In twenty years we shall be suffering severely from the loss of many of our finest young men. What if the generations to come after them have been decimated, not by German bullets, but by the tax authorities?

Some countries ten times more thickly populated than Canada are bonusing families and have been for years; we are taxing them until their very existence will be in jeopardy.

Few will deny that children are the most valuable assets of the country, especially the children of the hard working, respectable families in the "middle bracket" of income, families with a stake in the country, and willing to sacrifice leisure and luxuries to the support of their youngsters. They are the "seed grain" as has been well said, and we must at all costs preserve and protect them. Is there not a manpower shortage at this moment? Are there not untold natural resources in this largely unsettled country waiting to be developed after the war and needing young men and women with the vision and initiative and energy of the best Canadians? It would be a lasting disaster to the

future of this Dominion if any act were permitted to discourage the existence of families, yet the new income tax act will have this very effect.

Many such families have already had to borrow to pay their last year's income taxes, or they have unpaid bills on their desks when they have been in the habit of paying their accounts regularly, and now they find that beginning on September 1 they are going to have to meet a much higher outlay.

The Minister made one important revision in the terms of the act:

During the past year or so many married women have taken well paid jobs. They are women whose families are grown up and are no longer a charge on them, or who have no children, or a very small group who can leave their children with friends or at day nurseries (at public expense).

When the new rates of tax were published many of these women found it was hardly worth while for them to work. They had to pay so much of their income in taxes, and their husbands could not accept the benefit for supporting a wife. Consequently there was the possibility of a large withdrawal of such women from industry. The Minister took notice of this and therefore made a change permitting husbands of such women to benefit as if they were the sole support of their wives. Such families have now double incomes, yet a special allowance is made to them by a grateful government.

The mother who cannot leave her children, and who works just as hard at home on just as vitally important war work, gets no pay for it and no special benefit.

One begins to wonder if there are not too many bachelors in the Federal Cabinet for the welfare of the country!

The Minister of Finance has won commendations from all parts of the country for his skilful and courageous handling of a most difficult task; the people are ready to follow him to the very utmost of their ability. It is the purpose of this article to suggest to him that there is a point reached in taxation where the immediate gain may mean a most serious loss to the country in the years to come, in the shape of a shortage of young men and women with a sound upbringing.

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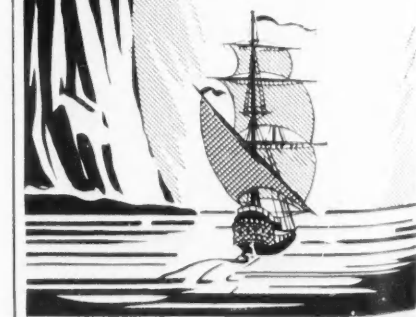
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In Britain, where the place of even the woman with little children is no longer thought to be in the home so long as industry can use her services, more and more importance is being placed on the establishment of nursery schools as above. Here children of pre-kindergarten age are being taught how to wash themselves and incidentally learn the difference between hot and cold water. Note small-scale wash-basins at right.

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Public Housing Here: City Planning Follows

BY DR. E. G. FALUDI

IN LAST week's issue I pointed out that knowledge of the best methods of housing a community is now a science; that it is a science the application of which in practice can only be effected through the agency of the government; that one of the tests which will henceforth be applied to ascertain whether a government is a success or not is whether its people are properly housed; and that the Canadian Government has accepted that view by the announcement made by the Hon. Mr. Howe, that "Housing for permanent population is the responsibility of the city and municipality." For that means that it is not the responsibility of private enterprise any longer; and it is perfectly obvious that the cities and municipalities, with their limited taxing powers and inescapable obligations, cannot finance the task without national aid.

Canada is marching towards Public Housing; and in this article I propose to show what Public Housing means in improvement of living conditions, better designing of cities, and the establishment of a new kind of relationship between the citizen and the community in which he dwells.

Canada made another substantial

The Dominion Government has now admitted that housing is a public responsibility and not merely a matter to be left to private enterprise.

This means that governments must be ready to finance it, and local authorities to provide expert administration for it. It means city planning. It means neighborhood units. It means the treatment of housing as one of the important means to the attainment of the "good and abundant life."

advance in this direction a few weeks ago when the Minister of Finance informed the House of Commons that the Government would authorize the expenditure of one million dollars to encourage construction of small houses in congested urban areas, and of two million dollars to convert large houses into apartments. And still another step is the announcement of Mr. Howe that War-time Housing Limited is ready to go beyond its policy of erecting only temporary houses for war factory workers, and is authorized to build permanent houses in congested centres.

There has been a good deal of wishful thinking about housing of hoping that by some miracle things would

get done as the need for them came along. They never have got done in that way. One of the facts of life which the war has taught us is that nothing can be done in these large-scale affairs without providing the necessary machinery for achieving nation-wide programs. The government must look forward to regular expenditures on the housing services. Local authorities must be ready also to assume their share of the responsibility, and to deal with it by means of competent and experienced staffs. And city planning must be taken into the picture; it must not be forgotten that public housing projects properly designed and handled must be integral parts of a general plan for the rebuilding of the community. Housing can be the most powerful instrument for intelligent city building and rebuilding.

It is important, lastly, to recognize that housing does not mean houses scattered indiscriminately over the countryside, or in the gridiron street systems of the cities. Housing means building houses for a better way of living, for the improvement of the health, happiness and social usefulness of the people of the community.

City Planning

Housing is one aspect of a much wider subject of social organization for community living. It must be kept in strict relation to the people who are going to live in the houses, to their jobs, their schools, their shopping facilities, and their recreation.

Therefore one of the first steps in finding a solution for the housing problem of a city is a comprehensive plan for the entire city, which will control its growth far into the future. All new housing developments must be under Public Housing can be keyed into this master plan.

It is evident now that such housing projects must be large enough to establish their own neighborhood conditions, to resist being swallowed up by surrounding blighted or industrial areas, if built in the city limits.

The worst slum building in the worst slum today was once a new house. So every house built today may become part of a slum tomorrow,

because of failure to plan cities, failure to provide parks, and failure to build for those income levels of the population where the need is greatest.

The resettlement of large portions of the population in the outskirts of the cities is very often a burden upon rapid transportation, increasing the cost of transportation facilities.

However the next few years will see probably radical changes in the development of the cities. The choice between central and suburban development is intimately bound up with the present and possible future distribution of industry, and with many other considerations affecting the welfare of a town.

Haphazard Growth

For more than fifty years the Canadian towns and cities have grown without planning or control, without any effort to adapt their physical layout to the conditions resulting from rapid changes influenced by the modern industrial and social development. The suburbs have grown, more or less in all directions, and have become separate municipalities, while the city has lost the taxpaying capacity of a great number of its citizens.

The cities are vitally interested in maintaining the taxpaying capacity of these areas and therefore they will have to change their policy of the past. When a city reaches a certain size as a compact area of urban development, further expansion should take the form of neighborhood units instead of continuous increase round the circumference. The new development areas should be located around the central nucleus town, leaving large belts of green open land for recreation, both between the new units and between them and the centre town. This will result in a controlled growth of the new developments so that their citizens shall not become a mere unorganized crowd, but be disciplined for a community life, contributing to the activities of the greater community also, and maintaining with it a close correlation, to co-operate in the interests of both.

We have long passed the time, too, when the development of needed additional housing could be allowed to result in "ribbon" communities along the highways, or in spreading small houses over the vacant lots in the cities.

Housing is after all not an end in itself, but only a means to attaining the good and abundant life, which is, consciously or unconsciously, the objective of all of us.

The principle of publicly aided and

controlled Housing for those income groups which cannot buy or rent a decent home at the price asked by private enterprise has been embodied in legislation in most of the European countries and in the United States. Social need will determine the direction and scope of it probably in all the countries of this hemisphere also. Public demand will dictate the speed of its development. Thus there will come a time, perhaps not so far off, when every family in this land will have a chance to live in decency and happiness.

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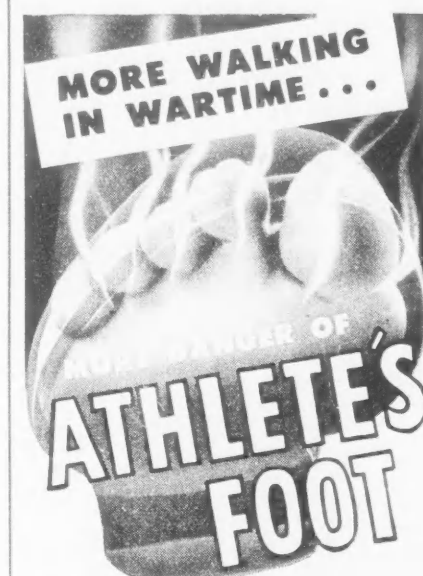
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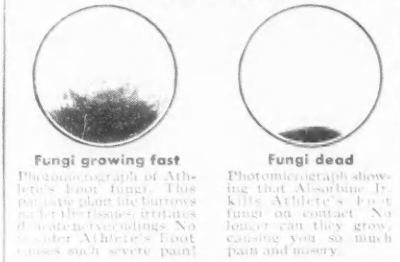
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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Timidity Holds Up the Manpower Move

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

VISITORS to Ottawa almost invariably bring word that the country is a hundred or a thousand miles ahead of the Capital. Their idea is that Ottawa retains the notion that the country is still unready for total war in all respects. The fact is that Ottawa is not worried about public opinion as a whole but about group attitudes. It continues to be influenced by minorities. Ample demonstration of this was provided by the recent fiasco over manpower matters.

During the months of discussion in Parliament and the country about conscription for overseas service Ottawa backed and filled about industrial manpower. Over three months ago a National Selective Service organization was set up and big things were promised and threatened. Since then plans have been drafted from time to time but with a few minor exceptions they have been postponed or vetoed. Partly the reason has been ministerial and official cleavage of opinion as to the respective claims of the armed services and war industry on available manpower. Mainly it has been timidity regarding the sentiment of labor on manpower control.

With the overseas conscription bill out of the way and Parliament adjourned Ottawa appeared to be ready for action. Plans drawn months ago and pigeon-holed were revived and embellished. A selective service system with teeth in it was promised to meet army and war plant needs. But Ottawa was still not convinced that the country was ready for drastic action. The policy with teeth in it was agreed upon but it was decided that as a preliminary the country should be softened by a publicity effort ostensibly spontaneous. Newspaper editors from coast to coast were invited to Ottawa to be made acquainted with the seriousness of the manpower situation and to be given an inkling of what it was proposed to do about it. The idea was that they would go home and call for action through their papers. Then Ottawa was to bring forth its selective service measures in response to this public demand.

A similar publicity method of preparing the country for drastic action had worked well in other connections, notably in that of the price ceiling. Newspapers were largely instrumental in persuading the people that the proposed measures were necessary in the national interest. The trouble with the method in connection with manpower was that the editors who were called in were already aware of the seriousness of the situation and aware also that action to deal with it could not much longer be avoided. The kind of measures required were fairly easy to conjecture and so on the whole the information given to the press in confidence was really not news to the visiting editors. It was hardly surprising, therefore, that some of the proposals divulged to the press gathering found their way into the news columns.



Major-Gen. John H. Lee, Commander of the Services of Supply for the United Army forces in Europe. A graduate of West Point, General Lee will have the task of feeding U.S. troops, housing them, clothing them.

Because the proposals are virtually unavoidable, alert editors could have indicated what was coming without recourse to the confidence of ministers and officials in Ottawa. Nevertheless Ottawa was shocked that its proposals were revealed ahead of time. It had wanted to be in the position of moving in manpower matters only at popular demand.

This hesitancy about labor control has given a good deal of trouble to sections of war industry. In recent weeks there has been considerable shifting of workers from one employment to another. Partly this has been in anticipation of control measures now proposed. In large part these measures have been mapped for months and there has been very little indication that the country was not prepared to accept them as it has accepted other steps in the organization of the nation for total war. But ministers and officials have been fearful of affronting worker elements.

New Restrictions

Present plans are aimed at an effective selective service system. This requires putting a stop to the drift of workers from one place of employment to another, combing of industry (including war plants) for army eligibles who can be spared from their production jobs, and their replacement by workers from non-essential enterprises and by new

women workers. Naturally all this entails restrictions on employers and employed. It is no longer any secret that such restrictions are coming soon.

Ottawa's approach in the matter has been further complicated by divisions in control and difficulties in effecting unification. Departments administering the armed services are seeking manpower from the same sources that the controllers of war production are seeking it. Officials of these various departments have not always seen eye to eye as to the relative needs of war industry and the army. In between Colonel Ralston's Defence Department and Mr. Howe's Munitions Department are Mr. Thorson's Department of War Services which controls manpower registration and the army draft and Mr. Humphrey Mitchell's Department of Labor to which is attached the National Selective Service Branch. Ottawa has buzzed with gossip about disputes as to which minister or which department should have ultimate authority in manpower matters. Gossip as usual has exaggerated, but it is well known that essential harmony and unified authority have been lacking. Word now is that the cabinet has prepared the way for all-out selective service by placing manpower control under one ministerial head. Labor Minister Mitchell is to have the respon-

sibility, according to current report. Some officials had urged the creation of a separate ministry of manpower, but for the present the decision is against this although it is subject to change later on.

Modifications in the distribution of skilled workers may result from alterations in war production policy reported from Washington, which will apply to Canada as well as the United States. The Washington move, dictated by increasing recognition of present and future shortages of supplies, is to concentrate production as far as possible in existing plants. This means that fewer plants to be displaced from civilian production will get war work. Also there may be less subcontracting from now on and plant expansion will be encouraged only where absolutely necessary. Washington is mainly concerned about metal supplies, especially steel. The supply and production situation was examined at the recent meeting in Washington of the U.S.-Canada Joint War Production Committee. This country naturally will fall in line with Washington decisions for making the best use of available materials whether these are of American or Canadian origin.

The transfer of electric power from pulp and paper plants in Quebec to new war material plants will commence soon. Workers in paper mills who will be displaced from employment are already tagged for war work in the Quebec district.

How Nazis Exploit France

BY DAVID G. JOHNSTON

The dictionary says "collaboration" means "united labor," but the Germans regard it as meaning that France must do all the labor and allow all her resources to be exploited for Nazi benefit.

If a French industry does not "collaborate" to German satisfaction, it is denied materials and its workers are sent to Germany. Germany's chief weapon is the million French prisoners of war.

and a nation is the only alternative to collaboration.

The German recipe for collaboration has various ingredients. There is, for instance, a liberal dose of specious promises. A permanent one is the frontier between occupied and unoccupied France. The Germans close this, open it, use permission to cross as a reward or a bait according to their needs of the moment. A favorite device is the issue of statements which are later contradicted. Examples in recent times have been the promise that any volunteer for the Anti-Bolshevik Legion could nominate a relative who was a prisoner of war in Germany for repatriation. The promise was "officially" denied three weeks later. In January the German News Agency gave out the news that Pucheu had been assassinated. Three hours later it denied this and ridiculed British and American news sources which had repeated the statement.

Germany's Chief Weapon

Largest ingredient, perhaps, is blackmail. The weapon Germany holds over its victim is the million French prisoners in Germany. Without these, France cannot survive as a robust nation. The German technique has been constantly to exact concessions and then not to return the prisoners, or to send only a handful of incapacitated ones. It is the orthodox method of the blackmailer with letters—he takes the price but still keeps the letters. The German

gains whether the industry is approved or condemned, for if condemned large numbers of workers are released who, by propaganda or hunger, can be persuaded to go to Germany. The various Comités d'Organisation controlling raw materials are French, but French control is an illusion. As the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (unfortunately not available to honest French people tempted to collaborate) says, "The Comité d'Organisation has created the preconditions for a considerable change in the placing of contracts, which has put French industry at the disposal of German industry."

Finally, there is the blackmail of hunger. The process can be summarized quite briefly. First take France's food, then encourage her to increase her food production in order to feed herself, but continue to restrict food supplies by requisitioning in order to make her strive to produce more and more. . . . The process can go on indefinitely as long as the peasants and farmers "collaborate."

Control of Information

The success of all these "rackets" depends upon the control of information. The method of Germany, collaborating with Vichy, has been to tell so many lies that the Frenchman no longer believes anything. The control of news and views is such that the maximum information is given about the conqueror's concessions, the minimum about the "collaborator's" concessions. The press is censored through the hundreds of detailed directives which flow from Vichy to the regional censors. There is not only negative censorship, but positive censorship—papers must publish in a given position what they are instructed to publish.

What has France got out of two years of collaboration? The answer is virtually nothing. The demarcation line is still there—and others have been added which may not be crossed without permission. The number of prisoners returned does not amount to one per cent and these incapacitated men whom Germany did not want to feed because they could not work for her. The economic advantages coming to the worker through the removal of the "Trusts" and the Labour Charter about which much has been written and broadcast are purely theoretical ones. On the credit side of collaboration France can write a big nought.

Germany would argue, of course, that this is due to the faint-heartedness of her collaboration. If this had been enthusiastic, things would have been very different. The answer is to be found in the countries which have collaborated wholeheartedly, particularly Italy. France has got nothing, but Italy has got a minus quantity! France still has two cards—her Fleet and the threat of a popular revolt. Italy has no cards left to play, has no unoccupied zone, less food than France and has not even had her claims to Sicily, Tunis and Corsica considered! The moral, if there is a moral in this immoral business, is that the less collaboration pays better than the more!



Not too young for war: members of the British Boys' Brigade in peace-time, these lads, except one, wear uniforms of the essential services.

RUSSIA'S FIGHTING FORCES, by Captain S. Kournakoff. Collins. \$3.00.

MOSCOW '41, by Alexander Werth. Messon. \$3.00.

SHOOTING THE RUSSIAN WAR, by M. Bourke-White. With 89 photographs. Messon. \$2.50.

THE fighting powers of Russia and her Red Army are no longer such a mystery, but are still an engrossing subject. Here we have three books on the subject, each written from a quite different angle, and together adding considerable to our knowledge. Kournakoff is a former Czarist cavalry officer, and presently the military expert of the magazine *Soviet Russia Today*. Margaret Bourke-White is the famous photographer who has travelled the world for *Life*, *Time* and *Fortune*, and the wife of Erskine Caldwell (*Tobacco Road*), and *All-Out on the Road to Smolensk*. And Alexander Werth is a well-known British journalist, who was born and spent his youth in what is now Leningrad, but has spent most of his professional years in France.

For a former White officer to secure re-entry into Soviet company usually means that he has become more Soviet than the Soviets. Kournakoff, with all his slanting blows against the British Tories and the "Western imperialist powers", and his use of such epithets as "demopluocracy", seems to have travelled this path. He even performs the considerable feat of re-writing the story of the Russian Civil War, in which he fought for three years against them, as though his entire sympathies had been with the Reds, and, true to the Party line, with only the barest mention of Trotsky and this in a derogatory sense.

That, however, is all by the way. What has Kournakoff to tell us? He has, first of all, a brief resumé of Russia's fighting past and the campaigns of Alexander Nevski, who defeated the Swedes at Novgorod in 1240 and the Teutonic Knights two years later; Peter the Great, victor over Charles XII of Sweden at Poltava in 1709; Suvorov, who conducted a brilliant campaign against Napoleon's marshals in Italy and Switzerland in 1799; Kutuzov, who drove Napoleon himself from Russia in 1812; and Admiral Nakhimov, hero of the defence of Sebastopol in 1854-55. This is helpful, since Soviet propaganda is daily holding the names and exploits of these earlier Russians before its people today.

Soviet Tenacity

The history of the Civil War and the Interventionist period (in Kournakoff's version) inspires various feelings. Most pertinent is that the tenacity which brought the young Soviet state through this terrible ordeal was the country was literally starving, must surely bring it, with all its material and secure industrial strength in the Urals and Siberia, and with its supplies and support, through the ordeal of 1942. Still, it doesn't seem very tactful, or very useful, to dig up this old story just now when we are trying to let bygones be bygones, and concentrate on our common interests. And how can anyone claim that we gave our "benevolent acquiescence—more or less—to Japan's conquest of Manchuria in 1931?

But let us get up to date. With his account of earlier Russian campaigns in Central Europe and the campaigns of the Civil War Kournakoff claims to lay the myth that Russian armies are good only on the defensive, and only on their own soil.

The strength and morale of the Red Army he discusses in a long chapter entitled "The Five Military Ms", materials, money, men, mobilization and morale. First there is the material strength. From the author's quotation of French and German professional estimates as to the Soviet tank and plane strength back in 1935, including notably one by General Guderian, speaking of 10,000 tanks, 150,000 tractors and 100,000 other military transport vehicles, it is hard to understand how Hitler and the German General Staff could have so under-rated Russian strength in 1941. This the author places at 25,000 tanks and 30,000 planes.

The Red Army's fully-trained man

power this student places at 11 millions, with another 11 millions partially trained, and many millions more instructed in sharp-shooting and guerrilla warfare by the nationwide Osoaviakhim organization. Just before the outbreak 1,600,000 young men were reaching military age each year. In view of this, his later statement that the "Fascist bloc" of 310 millions in Europe (sic!) can place in the field 15 million soldiers to the USSR's 10 million seems debatable, to say the least.

Kournakoff quite rightly says that no point was so belabored by military writers as the Russian transport weakness. Her transport system is inadequate, he admits. But he points out that the Soviet railway administration makes its lines carry more than double the density of traffic of American railways. (*Fortune* magazine for June 1941 said that the Soviet railways carried three-fourths the traffic of the American railways, with one-sixth of the track mileage, which gives a density of 4½ times.)

The section on the Red Army's "New Arms and Tactics" is rather disappointing, containing little that one has not seen in the newspapers—from which, in fact, the author quotes frequently. There is the training of squad, section, company and battalion to act as a unit if necessary, to keep on fighting, and in the last resort, split up into guerrilla bands. There is the parachutist, the gasoline bottle, the armored sleigh, and the use of anti-aircraft guns against tanks. There is well-deserved praise for Soviet artillery and automatic arms. There is the wider-tracked Soviet tank which can be used in snow, and the aero-engined sleigh, which whisked raiding parties about in the winter.

There is the Stormovik tank-busting plane and the bomb-impulser, which shoots bombs at the target rather than dropping them; but there is no definite information on these very interesting developments. The June *Aeronautics* said that the Stormovik mounted two 32-mm. cannon and two machine-guns, and was powered by a single 1200 hp. liquid-cooled motor; while a recent *London Illustrated News* showed the Soviet bomb-impulser as a simple device which they were mounting even in our Hurricanes, in which a charge placed in the top sent the bomb off to a faster start.

There is, naturally, considering the author's background, a lot on Soviet cavalry and its adaptation to modern battle. And one fancies that in the very region where Kournakoff saw much of his service with Denikin, and which the Germans are now overrunning, the steppes of the Don and the Kuban, and the great expanse reaching over from there to the Caspian, the Cossacks will be able to maintain a fast-moving type of guerrilla warfare which will give the invader endless trouble.

In reprinting his own month-by-month articles on the progress of the Russian war from *Soviet Russia Today* the author makes one interesting point about the German offensives which has often struck me, and that is that they seem to have a basic three-weeks' period. Three weeks for Poland, three weeks for Norway, three weeks for the first phase in the West, then a pause; and the same rhythm has been noticeable in offensive after offensive in the East.

While Kournakoff proves himself to have been a strong believer in ultimate Soviet victory all along, he does display a tendency to treat the whole retreat of the Red Army as a sort of victory. And all along, according to him, the Germans were losing two and three times as heavily as the Russians. We have had too much of this sort of thing about British retreats, too. Churchill had to remind his people after the "miracle" of Dunkirk that it had been a colossal defeat; and General Stillwell said plainly about Burma that we "had took a hell of a licking."

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

So was the Red Army heavily defeated last year, as it is being defeated again today. The Germans were far more successful in holding their winter line in Russia than was generally credited at the time; and the Red Army has yet to show anything approaching the offensive power or the mobility of the Reichswehr. These are facts, and the sooner we face them the better.

Werth's Diary

If New York is not the ideal place in which to compile a book on Russia's fighting forces, assignment to Moscow proved a great disappointment to those correspondents who were keen to see and describe the Red Army in action last year. They had only two brief glimpses of the battlefield, at Yelnya in September, and in the Klin sector after the German retreat in December. Apart from that they had the Moscow air raids, the worst of which Alexander Werth found hardly equal to a "medium" London blitz.

Moscow was the place to go, however, to study the Russian people and find out what they were thinking and saying of their own country, of the Germans, and particularly of their allies. For this Alexander Werth was superbly equipped, and if Reuter's did not make adequate use of his dispatches last summer and fall, his diary provides quite the best reading we have yet had on the subject. Born and brought up in Russia, speaking the language freely and retaining, as a political commissar complimented him, his "Russian soul", he has since acquired a broad British outlook and established himself as one of the most competent of European correspondents.

It is a delightfully frank book which has had little, if any, of the spice edited out of it. If its most valuable parts are the accounts of how the Russian people reacted to the war and what they said about us, the most interesting parts are his characterizations of the leading Soviet officials with whom he dealt, the Allied diplomats, his fellow correspondents, and most important, the Soviet officers, and soldiers, workers and managers with whom he sought, or was thrown into, daily contact.

There is Sir Stafford Cripps, who wins praise for his constant faith in Russia, his proper appreciation of her great role in the war, and his reasoned optimism, but whose many private utterances are not revealed. There is the inimitable Lozovsky, chief spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Office, who looked like a *viewed boulevardier*, anno 1900; and Paganov, head of the Press Department, whom Werth knew by first name from his Paris days.

We meet Steinhardt, the American ambassador, willing to discuss the situation freely; and Harriman, found to be "rather colorless." Beaverbrook sweeps in and out of Moscow like a fresh gust of wind; and Ralph Inger-

soil follows, like a prairie twister, "poisoning Steinhardt's existence and spending a fortune on cables to Sumner Welles, Oumansky, and for all one knows, Roosevelt himself" in order to wangle an interview with Stalin.

"Mrs." Bourke-White appears frequently in these pages, "bothering us with her camera and flash-bulbs", pleasing-and-thanking Russians "in a pure New York accent". Werth doesn't seem to have appreciated Miss Bourke-White, but I'll wager that her book of beautiful photographs will take a principal place among his souvenirs of *Moscow '41*. A constant companion whom he did appreciate was Philip Jordan of the *London News-Chronicle*, "a good fellow, fresh, open-minded and an *enfant terrible*", who lightened many of their difficult moments with his pungent epigrams, and displayed a nice journalistic touch in commenting on the voluntary Moscow fire-fighting service, writing that "voluntary" did not mean the same in Moscow as it did in London!

There was in fact, little voluntary aspect to the intense Russian war effort. "The Army's resistance is, of course, strengthened by iron discipline", a subject on which Timoshenko had "the strongest views." But "anyone who makes wisecracks about this war being run by the GPU is just a fool." Wondering, as he often did, what made the Russians fight as they do, he found it was "because they were defending something, their country, their regime, which, whatever one may say, are all part of the same thing. There is no longer a dividing line between 'Soviet' and 'Russia'. Even the old people have accepted it... and though it is ruthless in some ways, even the most critically-minded feel that, at least *potentially*, it is a good regime, with the Stalin Constitution as a basis for the future."

Scanning wider horizons Werth recognizes that "a thousand problems will arise when Russia ranks among the victors of Germany. Perhaps, almost certainly, some of our Tories are already getting cold feet at the prospect. They will not carry much weight... Much depends on whether the Comintern will be allowed to play any part in European affairs. It has seldom done Russia's national policy any good, and often a lot of harm, notably in Germany and France, and has played into the hands of reactionaries."

The real post-war competition, he thinks, "may not be between Capitalism and Communism, but between two forms of democracy—capitalist democracy and Soviet democracy (with a progressive application of the Stalin Constitution). Here there is room for give and take... It is important to prevent a clash... The social regimes of both Britain and Russia are going to evolve in the course of this war, and may become very similar in many respects... Perhaps the real difficulty will be America, which may, for a long time, still persist in being stubbornly capitalist."

What would be fatal to the peace of Europe, the writer says, would be "any sort of return by Russia to international Trotskyism, and any attempt to Trotskyize Germany." "It would be a boomerang. In a few years Germany would go Nazi again, and start another war. But I think the Russians are becoming increasingly aware of the real nature of the German problem. Even with the Poles there shouldn't be much disagreement on that point."

Werth has high praise for Polish statesmanship, and believes that Russia intends to "allow the Poles and Czechs to build up their own countries after the war, but take a paternal, pan-Slav interest in their military security." Pan-Slavism had quite a boom in the Soviet press while he was there. In this connection it is interesting to note that *Izvestia* wrote just the other day, on the anniversary of the Agreement on which Werth is commenting, that "General Sikorski is fully justified in telling the Polish people that Russia does not envisage a future Europe without a stable Polish State, without a strong Poland." Disposing of "the Beck clique" with bitter words, *Izvestia* goes on to say that "the finest representatives of the Polish people have learned to discriminate between false and true friends."

For those who admire, as I do, the supreme courage and gallantry of our Polish allies, let me recommend a little book "Poland At Arms", by Anna MacLaren (John Murray, London) with 10 grand stories and a score of excellent photographs.

Bourke-White Pictures

Coming to Margaret Bourke-White's book, I fall back on the old Chinese maxim, "One picture is worth ten thousand words." What does one need to say about a book which contains some four-score and ten eloquent photographs by this famous photographer, so careful that she carried 5 cameras and a dozen lenses on this arduous trip; so fussy that she annoyed Werth, and amused Stalin, with the number of different angles and exposures she tried; so human that she put on a pair of red shoes and put a little red bow in her hair when she went to photograph the Great Man? (She never found out whether Mr. Stalin noticed the red bow or not.)

Miss Bourke-White's photographs are not as well reproduced in this edition as they deserve, but they are well reproduced for the money and it is one of the pleasant features of the book that it has been put within the reach of the average person. There are long captions describing all the subjects, and Miss Bourke-White's whole story of her experiences, including the fantastic obstructions which she encountered; while for amateur photographers (such as the reviewer, who once tried his hand at photographing Russia, too) there is a generous summary of the equipment used and exposure data.

WABI-KON CAMP

LAKE TIMAGAMI

OVERNIGHT FROM TORONTO BY RAIL

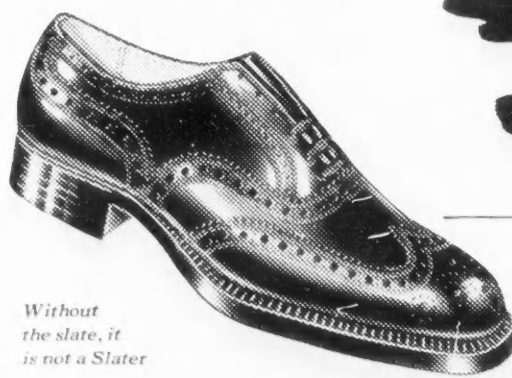
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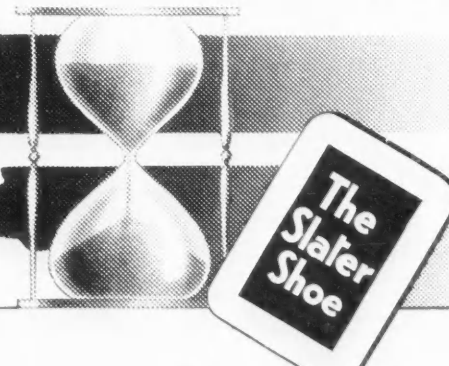
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WRITE H. B. WILSON, WABI-KON P.O. TIMAGAMI, ONTARIO

The perfection of the Slater remains as long as they last



Without the slate, it is not a Slater



SLATER
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

The poverty test of the old Poor Relief system is rapidly giving way to the "minimum social adequacy" test of the modern social security program.

Many of our social assistance institutions are in origin products of Poor Relief, but they are fast losing sight of their origin and becoming means for maintaining a higher standard of physical, mental and moral health throughout the community.

IN THE common man's struggle for social security, two interrelated methods of successfully meeting the need have evolved. They are social assistance and social insurance. Both of these are community projects organized under the aegis of national, provincial or local governmental bodies. For protection against major social and economic hazards of unemployment, sickness, invalidity, old age, accident and death the community establishes social assistance and social insurance institutions to provide standard essential benefits for the majority of citizens exposed. The standard benefits consist of cash benefits and benefits in kind. The

cash benefits compensate at least partially for the loss of earnings arising from the occurrence of the hazard. The benefits-in-kind include all those benefits, such as medical care, surgical appliances, vocational guidance and rehabilitation, and job placement, that attempt to restore the worker and his family to a useful and healthy life. In addition, the social assistance and social insurance institutions have the facilities for the investigation and promotion of measures that will prevent the occurrence of the hazards.

In Canada, old age pensions, mother's allowances, mental and tuberculosis sanatoria, health clinics, and children's aid are some leading examples of social assistance institutions. They are all the matured product of old-fashioned poor relief. They are, however, a decided improvement on poor relief. In addition to its social disadvantages, a recipient of poor relief has to prove indigency and has to depend upon

the discretionary powers of the local authorities. Social assistance plans single out specific needs and make receipt of assistance dependent, not on arbitrary decision, but on prescribed law and detailed rules. Whereas poor relief is downright charity, social assistance has the merit of a "statute right". Yet most social assistance schemes still have a "hang-over" from the repressive aspects of "poor relief". It is the controversial means or needs test. The recipient of social assistance must generally prove that his income does not exceed a certain maximum amount, or he must satisfy the administrative authorities that he is in need. The former standard is obviously preferable whenever practical for it is not discretionary. There is therefore a tinge of social stigma attached to most social assistance plans. The benefits, though superior to poor relief, are generally still grossly in-

AFTER THE WAR

The Mechanics of Social Security

BY S. ECKLER

adequate. And the preventive and constructive aspects of social security are not sufficiently stressed.

Social insurance is commonly agreed to be the best single method of attaining social security. At present we in Canada have only two forms of social insurance—Workmen's Compensation which covers almost completely the risk of industrial accident and disease, and Unemployment Insurance which affords protection against the risk of short term unemployment. Although these two plans are still far from perfect, they are fine illustrations of the protective and preventive aspects of social security.

Social Insurance

The Workmen's Compensation systems assure cash benefits to replace the lost wages, and comprehensive "benefits in kind" to restore the worker to a healthy economic life. Medical and surgical care, surgical appliances, vocational training and rehabilitation, constitute the basic "benefits in kind". Industrial accident and disease prevention is also vigorously prosecuted by the various Workmen's Compensation Boards.

Canadian Unemployment Insurance is a new-born babe. It assures cash benefits to make up for lost wages. The very essential "benefits in kind" and preventive measures such as job placement, occupational guidance and training, and unemployment prevention are inadequately provided now, but their future development is clearly outlined on the horizon.

The two Canadian social insurance systems illustrate clearly the general nature of social insurance. First, the benefits are paid as a right regardless of the worker's economic position. Secondly, the beneficiaries as a rule make some contribution to the cost of the scheme. Thirdly, membership in a social insurance fund is usually compulsory. Finally, the amount of the benefit bears some relation to the beneficiary's contribution.

Social assistance and social insurance have had two distinct developments. Yet in progressive modern social security programs, these two methods are approaching closer and closer together. In social assistance plans the "means test" is gradually progressing from a standard of indigency to a standard of minimum social adequacy. This removes a great part of the social stigma attached to old social assistance plans. In social insurance systems the "benefits in kind" and the preventive measure have no relation to the beneficiary's contributions; and these benefits are rapidly growing in importance. Even some cash benefits of social insurance are related not to contributions but to minimum social adequacy. The amount of the pensions payable to widows and orphans under Workmen's Compensation in Canada is fixed and therefore has no relation to contribution. The unemployment insurance cash benefits of a worker with a dependent are larger than of a worker without a dependent, and therefore are not directly proportionate to his contributions. Consequently, a large portion of social insurance benefits are being related more and more to a minimum social need, rather than to individual contributions.

But rapid though its growth has been, social insurance is still relatively young. Until the latter part of the 19th century, and in many countries until the present time, private methods and poor relief were the primary organs of providing a certain measure of social security.

Grouped under private methods come all those devices by which the individual, from his income alone and on his initiative, purchases or provides his own security. The individual's accumulated savings, commercial, fraternal and mutual insurance societies, and mutual aid organizations are the private instruments by which an individual can attempt to

assure future security. None of these methods provided sufficient security for the majority of the workers and farmers. Yet for a long period they were the only dignified way of assuring any semblance of security.

The individual's or family's accumulated savings had to be large indeed to provide adequate security against old age, death, invalidity and lengthy unemployment. In addition to savings, private insurance in many individual cases successfully combated the hazards of death, old age, accident, sickness and invalidity. In the English-speaking countries, and particularly in the United States and Canada, private insurance organizations have enjoyed an astounding growth. However, private insurance emphasized the death risk because of its dramatic need and its comparative ease of practical administration. Even here probably, the majority of low income workers and farmers have not the required minimum security. In the case of old age, the high cost of purchasing old age security and youth's natural reluctance to face it are the major obstacles in the way of private insurance providing adequate old age security for more than a minority of the workers and farmers.

During the last few decades, Canada and the United States have witnessed a little boom in the formation and growth of various types of associations that provide medical care benefits, hospitalization benefits, and cash sickness benefits. These private plans are generally expensive and therefore only a small percentage of the community are able to join. In addition, they do not provide comprehensive security against sickness and invalidity. They usually pick out certain aspects of the sickness and invalidity risk and cover only these. Examples of these specific benefits are: medical care, surgical care, hospitalization, weekly disability and sickness income, limited period sickness and invalidity benefits. They will all eventually provide a useful body of experience for any expansion in the provision of sickness and invalidity security. In the meantime, a few fortunate people are experiencing a restricted measure of protection against sickness and invalidity.

The private methods of guarding against the unemployment risk were always almost negligible. Individual savings and mutual aid organizations were a hedge against short term unemployment for a few workers and against long term unemployment for even fewer. Private institutions never insured the unemployment risk.

Too Little, Too Late

The private methods very often failed. But the sick, the infirm, the aged, the widows and orphans, and unemployed were not left to starve and die. Just before this occurred, religious sanction and social conscience cast out alms in the form of "poor relief". This poor relief was administered by either governmental or private agencies. Needless to say, such relief was socially degrading and destructive of the beneficiary's personality.

Poor relief and private methods gave "too little and too late". Social security is both protective and preventive. It must assure not only cash benefits to replace the lost income and "benefits in kind" to economically and physically reinstate the worker, but it must also seek to prevent the occurrence of the hazard. Private insurance stresses cash benefits. As a result "benefits in kind" that attempt physical and vocational rehabilitation are left to the initiative of the individual. "poor relief" gives "benefits in kind" more from the point of view of cheapness than from the point of view of the reintegration of the worker. Preventive measures, to be complete, must be social in origin. Although a real economy in the long run, initially they do cost a good deal of money. Therefore they are very meagrely utilized by private associations and poor relief. The only strong exception is the preventive work done by life, accident and sickness insurance companies in the fields of public health education and regular medical check-ups. But in relation to what is necessary and possible, even this preventive work is largely inadequate.

Bottle Feeding a husky worker

Bottle oiling like this may look simple. But that film of oil has to be tough. Industrial production often depends on the strength and staying power of a film of oil. Surfaces that look smooth and shiny to the naked eye, reveal their jagged teeth under the microscope. That's why all moving metal surfaces must be kept apart by an oil film. And that's

why the oil must be right—scientifically "engineered" to do its particular job. When you specify "Gargoyle Lubricants" you get the benefit of 76 years' experience. These fine oils and greases have a world-wide reputation for dependability. When the pressure is on in your business, be sure of correct lubrication.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

Foul Prospects and Fair Promises

THESE is a rugby season coming and from where we sit it looks mighty meagre. Not far behind there's hockey, and though amateur or professional is always a pretty sound thing financially it's meagre too in comparison. So other sports right now.

The facts constitute a very sad thing because the country is full of people highly desirous of attending athletic spectacles, and equally full of young men desirous of participating.

The latter—and here's the nub of the whole business—are divided into two categories. There are those in the army and those not in the army. And never, as things stand right now, the twain shall meet.

That's the situation. The rugby magazines are dubious of continuing this fall with a lot of their stars in uniform. There are quantities of youngsters to fill in, but sometimes it takes two of these to make, say, a Tiny Herman, and the mathematics of rugby end strictly at twelve. The magazines just don't think anybody's going to come to watch.

The army boys, those who are still in this country, would like to play rugby too. They will, of course, on a small scale. But big-time rugby requires comparatively expensive equipment and it requires somebody equally big-time to play against. Only two or three of the larger camps could put big-time teams in the field. And two or three teams do not constitute a league.

There, somewhat expanded, is the situation again. There will be a small prize for the best solution.

That little three-year-old girl in the back row has it. Why not put these two or three big-time service teams into a league with the two or three civilian teams which could be constructed about the remaining players of senior calibre, and have a senior rugby league as good as any we've had for the past few years?

One can visualize, without a crystal ball, a six-team league in the East and a four-team outfit in the West. Winnipeg would be a sure starter, and the prospect of a sound circuit would bring in either Calgary or Regina. There are the makings of about two service teams in the area.

In the East Ottawa would field a team, particularly if it looked as though there was going to be some

BY KIMBALL McILROY

money in it. Argos' excuses for not entering would seem pretty flimsy. And if Montreal didn't want to exercise their option on last place, either Balmy Beach or Hamilton should jump at the chance. Three strong service clubs could be found very nicely in the East—exact locations a military secret.

And there you'd have it. A publicity man's dream. Big-time rugby with a sound war slant. Lots of hands and lots of big names, lots of bigwigs to make the kickoffs.

Furthermore you'd be saving rugby at a time when it has an important spot to fill, and giving exercise or entertainment to a lot of people who need it.

THE hockey story is very much the same, differing only in that there is the professional (more explicitly, the National Hockey League) angle to consider. And the little girl in the back row has the answer this time too. Just as there are two main classifications of organized hockey—professional and senior amateur—so are there two grades of players in uniform. Certain centres, notably Ottawa, have enough top rankers about the premises to hold their own in the N.H.L. Others would fit nicely into the various senior amateur leagues. In both cases the leagues would be half, or a little more than half, composed of civilian clubs, and in both cases you'd have a set-up that couldn't fail to click at the box office.

Then why, the little girl asks in innocent tones, don't the damn fools get to work organizing the thing? It's a fair question and should be considered.

In the first place organization would have to start outside the armed forces, who officials feel that they have more important things on their minds at the moment. (And will the little girl in the back seat please shut up.) The services would co-operate so far as the individual camps or districts are concerned, but organization on the scale required would take too much time.

That leaves the civilian authorities. Who among them is going to do the work? The answer here is pretty plain: the same officials who as mat-

ters stand see their life work disintegrating like a rationed sugar lump. They have the experience and the time and also the eagerness to turn an honest penny. Especially the latter.

There really wouldn't be very much to it. Sufficient publicity is a foregone conclusion. So is the co-operation of the public, including plenty at the box-office where it pays off. Simple logic will show that the players who aren't in the army are out of it, and this way you nail them both. The stadia are there and waiting, yawning hungrily.

There's an alternative of course. We can listen from now until October to explanations of why there isn't going to be senior rugby, and then go sit in the stands with four other people to watch the juniors play. We can spend the winter sadly discussing the reasons why professional hockey doesn't exist any more and wondering what's happened to the amateur game. We can continue attempting to explain to the athletes in the services why there aren't any facilities for allowing them to keep on playing their favorite games. And after the war we can spend years trying to reorganize the sports which have fallen by the wayside. We can do all these things if we just sit back and wait. Furthermore, we will.

As the little girl in the back row says, some people just don't seem to know from nothing.

Since the above was written, the rugby plot, at least, has thickened. At this writing, the Argos have decided to throw in the sponge. In other words, to them rugby just don't look like a paying proposition this Fall. Nor does it to the Blue Bombers out in Winnipeg. There is no need to dwell on the question of whether, in wartime, the fact that something is no longer a paying proposition is good and sufficient reason for dropping it. What matters is the obvious fact that unless someone does something quick rugby is going to blow higher than a Cologne manhole. Some of the other senior amateur clubs, notably Montreal, Balmy Beach, and Hamilton, give evidence as prophesied of wanting to stick with it. Now is the time, and so forth.

Soviet Resources

BY ROY MacWILLIAM

Relatively few outside Russia itself are aware of the extent of the industrial revolution in the Urals and western Siberia, a revolution which has resulted in large towns existing today where twenty years ago there was not even a village. This development means much to Russia now.

Russia's biggest problem may prove to be the feeding of the greatly increased number of workers in the Soviet East.

WE think of Russia so essentially as a European power that it is easy to overlook that Russia in Asia covers more than 7,000,000 square miles and is nearly twice the size of Russia in Europe. True, twenty years ago much of this vast territory was quite unexplored. Hundreds of thousands of square miles are desert or frozen hard all the year round. But there remain regions, each as large as many European countries in which great developments have taken place in exploiting the natural wealth.

The idea of this industrial expansion towards the east was not new in 1921. An American who covered the route of the Trans-Siberian railway in 1899 was deeply impressed with the possibilities of development in Siberia. "The acquisition of Siberia and Central Asia," he wrote, "a practically uninhabited and contiguous country, having over 7,000,000 square miles with less than 12,000,000 inhabitants was, no doubt, the result

of Russian foresight to secure near at home and adjacent, a suitable reservoir into which to pour her future and increasing surplus population, providing thereby for centuries a safety valve for her empire."

Tsarist Russia did very little to develop Russia east of the Urals. After the Revolution, two powerful reasons led to the opening of the safety-valve, regardless of the initial cost. One was the necessity of a great increase in the production of the basic raw materials—iron, coal, oil—for an industrialized Russia. The other was the necessity for having industries far removed from any aggressor either in the west or the east.

American engineers, American equipment and even American workers brought about the industrial revolution in the Urals and western Siberia, a revolution which has resulted in large towns existing today where in 1920 there was not even a village. Sverdlovsk with nearly half

a million inhabitants, Novosibirsk with 400,000, Chelyabinsk with 300,000 are only three of the many towns that have sprung up in the last fifteen years. The distance from Russia's western boundaries is about 2,500 miles, a long way even for panzers.

Each of the five year plans has called for tremendous increases from these plants in the Urals, Siberia and the Volga. It is only possible here to give a brief indication of the production of what the Russians call the Soviet East.

Taking coal, first, official sources gave the production at the end of the Second Five Year Plan as 41,000,000 tons, more than the entire output of the country in 1929. Coking coals are produced at Kuznetsk in western Siberia, a district developed as early as 1921 with the aid of Americans and not a few American Finn engineers interested in returning to the area where their race originated. In Central Asia, Karaganda began to produce coal about ten years ago. A railway was built to bring it to the Southern Urals. New coalfields have been opened near Chkalov, in Kazakhstan, and the fields at Kizel, Chelyabinsk and Yegorshino in the Ural developed. The output from these is not given, but it is stated that the percentage increase required by a speed plan introduced at the beginning of the year has been exceeded in recent months.

There are vast deposits of iron ore in the Soviet East, some of it of high quality. At the end of the second Five Year Plan the production of this area was given as 8,200,000 tons and the manufacture of steel as 6,300,000 tons. The largest plant for making ferro-alloys south of the Urals. There are plants producing aluminum, sulphur, magnesium, tin and tungsten. All Russia's potassium and asbestos has always come from the Urals.

In oil, Russia has considerable resources outside the Baku area now

menaced by the German advance. They lie just west of the Urals. The production outside the Caucasus area was given in 1938 as 5,500,000 tons. This is larger than the output of Iraq. There are many other oil fields at present undeveloped.

These figures look spectacular. They are seen more in proportion when considered relative to Russia's needs. To quote Fersman, a leading Soviet geologist, "The iron obtained from all deposits is thrown out in one month of fierce fighting. The monthly consumption of petrol and oil exceeds the annual output of the entire oilfields." There is the further difficulty that iron and steel are useless until turned into tanks, guns and shells, oil no better than water unless there are aeroplanes and vehicles to drive.


Russia's biggest problem may prove to be feeding the greatly increased number of workers in the Soviet East. The Ukraine was the granary of Russia and is now in German hands. When development of the districts east of the Volga began, there was also considerable development of agriculture. Siberia has 300,000 square miles of black earth, the most fertile soil in the world, but how much of it has been cultivated, how much of the machinery and seeds needed are available is unknown.

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THE HITLER WAR

Why Mr. Churchill Went to Moscow

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

MR. CHURCHILL's nature being what it is, it was probably inevitable that he would go to Moscow some day to see for himself, and deal for himself with Stalin. But why did he make the trip just at this particular time? There is the possibility that he went, with the British Chief of Staff, Sir Alan Brooke, to concert final arrangements for a second front in Western Europe with a Soviet counter-offensive in the near future. But in that case surely a high American military figure would have been present too; and, all in all, it seems more likely that if we were all ready to go with a second front Mr. Churchill would be home looking after it instead of in Moscow talking about it.

It rather looks, then, as if he had gone to see for himself just what Russia's prospects were and to give a solemn undertaking as to the exact date—late this fall or early next spring—when Britain would launch a second front; and that Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had gone along to assist in drawing up such a document.

Russian "Public Opinion"

There has been a growing clamor of public opinion in Russia, led by the press and radio, for a second front. And since there is no "public opinion" in Russia except as the government makes it, this had to be considered as almost an official demand, and taken cognizance of. Of course, the Soviet authorities must have known at the time of the Molotov visit to London and Washington, if not before, whether Britain and America felt they could open a second front this year. They may even, in the optimism prevailing in those days—and not least in Moscow—with the successes of their winter campaign, with supplies flowing freely into Murmansk, and our 1000-bomber raids initiated in the West, have been satisfied or reconciled with our effort; though this seems a little doubtful.

Whether or not they were satisfied in May and June, it seems clear that after the failure of their own,

Kharkov offensive, bearing the full weight of the German blows and seeing our 1000-bomber raids fall off somewhat, instead of being intensified with the aid of the U.S. Air Corps, and our supplies via the northern route diminish in the face of German air and undersea attack, the Soviets are no longer satisfied that we are doing as much as we could or should to help in this critical hour.

One of the most capable correspondents presently in Moscow, Ralph Parker of the *New York Times*, warned again a few days ago that while feeling was still good, and intelligent Russians believed that the war situation could be reversed by a strong counter-blow struck by the Red Army and the Allies together, if we failed to strike with them we would be in danger of losing the support and faith of the Soviet people.

It is to be sincerely hoped that we have been able to contract to strike together with the Red Army later this year, when Hitler is extended to the utmost and his army weakened by enormous casualties. But I believe that since the diversion, in 1940-41, of large British armament resources to the big bomber offensive—a policy which has just begun to bear fruit—British policy has been to use this club to hit the German giant on the head hard and often before landing to grapple with him across the Channel. And the full effect of our bombing can hardly be realized before next year, as supplies destroyed in the factories are only missed at the front several months later and cracking morale is a slow process, notably aided by cold and hunger.

It may be that this consideration and our shortage of shipping (in his U-boat campaign Hitler has fought and won a battle perhaps as great as that on the South Russian front) will be overruled. But if the Moscow Conference had been held to deal primarily with a second front this year one would have expected to see one of the highest American military officials, such as General Marshall, taking part. As it is, the military per-

sonnel of the conference was drawn almost entirely from the Middle East, indicating that the joint defence of that region, extending from Egypt to the Caucasus and India, was discussed in detail. The American share in the conference seems to have been quite subsidiary to the British, with the leading U.S. delegate, Mr. Harri-man, identified with questions of Lease-Lend supplies.

Summing up, therefore, it looks as if Mr. Churchill went to Moscow to learn what he could at first hand of the Soviet position; for the psychological effect which his visit would have on the Russian people, making British support seem more real; possibly to give a solemn undertaking to open a second front by a certain date, thus forestalling any German attempt to offer Russia a separate peace; and for the immediate and pressing purpose of co-ordinating the defence of the Middle East, junction of our position and the Russian, and a vital strategic area.

From Stalin Mr. Churchill would seek an answer to the question which has assumed priority over all others during the past two months: how much can Hitler achieve by his campaign in Southern Russia this year? This is obviously aimed at crippling Russia's war potential, by seizing or cutting off her chief granaries, her oil and manganese supplies, rather than an attempt to annihilate the Red Army, seize the main centres of European Russia and reach the line of the Volga, such as he made last year.

Soviets Expected It

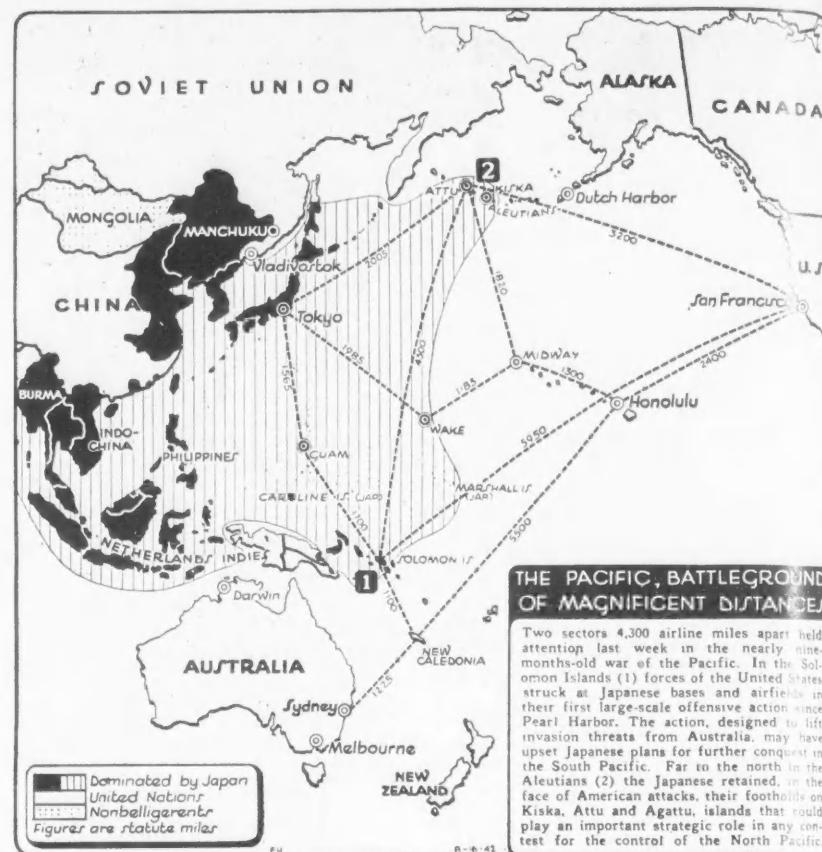
To this German strategy, of which the Polish General Anders, returning from Russia in early May, said the Soviet generals were quite aware, the latter seem to have given a sound strategic answer. They appear to have held their main mechanized strength on the front extending from Stalingrad north to Moscow, and to have used chiefly infantry, artillery and cavalry to conduct a delaying action in the south. Backed up into the foothills of the Caucasus the remains of this gallant army is still fending off a German advance along the Black Sea coast towards Batum and retarding the drive for Grozny and Baku.

Meanwhile, as the Nazis extend their right hand further and further, reaching for the Soviet jugular oil vein (the Caspian-Volga route from Baku up into Central Russia) the main Russian armies stand massed on their left flank. The situation thus holds the possibility of an even more effective Soviet counter-stroke than that of last December. For this it is necessary that Stalingrad be held, as an anchor for the Russian right flank and a pivot for the proposed counter-stroke.

It will not be so important if the Germans reach the Caspian shore, somewhere in the great undeveloped reaches below Astrakhan, or the lower Volga, or even seize Astrakhan itself, providing this is only temporary. The big thing is for the Russians to throw the Germans back from their recent conquests before they can entrench themselves firmly.

The Battle for Stalingrad, as this correspondence has long insisted, will probably be the most important engagement of the summer. If the Germans wear themselves out there, as they did before Moscow last fall, then a great opportunity ought to lie within the grasp of the Red Army. I believe that its High Command has seen this all along, and has been urging that we should be ready to launch our effort in the West at the same moment.

They know that it would take many months for us to prepare such a move, and may have been waging a long-term propaganda drive to bring popular pressure on our governments to do it. For they have a truly unified command, which can carry out such manoeuvres. It may be, if they succeed, that they will be



THE PACIFIC, BATTLEGROUND OF MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES

Two sectors 4,300 airline miles apart held attention last week in the nearly nine-month-old war of the Pacific. In the Solomon Islands (1) forces of the United States struck at Japanese bases and airfields in their first large-scale offensive action since Pearl Harbor. The action, designed to lift invasion threats from Australia, may have upset Japanese plans for further conquest in the South Pacific. Far to the north in the Aleutians (2) the Japanese retained, in the face of American attacks, their foothold on Kiska, Attu and Agattu, islands that could play an important strategic role in any contest for the control of the North Pacific.

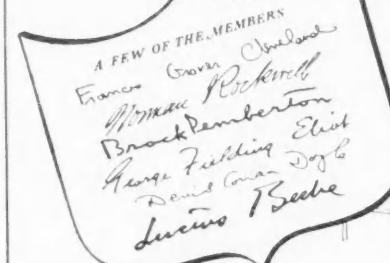
Courtesy New York Times.

credited with a brilliant vision as to the true German strength and the proper Allied grand strategy. For the present, they have still to wear down the German offensive, hold Stalingrad and Baku, and establish the pre-conditions for such a counter-stroke.

At the moment of writing the Battle of Stalingrad is still wholly in doubt.

In a protracted battle supply lines will play a more and more important part. Here it would seem that the Volga would prove a more useful, and less destructible, route for the

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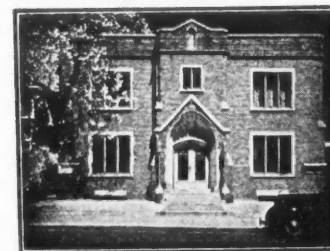
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Russians than the two single-track railways and the dirt roads on which the whole German supply in this battle depends for the final 150 miles. If the Soviets can hold for another month, the fall rains may take a hand in the decision.

It is something of a relief to turn one's gaze from this vast battlefield, scene of the greatest armed conflict, and one of the greatest social conflicts in human history, to consider the small but important action in the Solomon Islands. From the U.S. Navy's accounting early this week, thousands of marines appear to be solidly established ashore and the first phase of the battle successfully concluded.

The Jap, however, is proving a tough and resourceful opponent. Foiled from bringing reinforcements directly into the Tulagi area, he is threatening from Timor to attack Darwin on our other flank. An attempt to seize Darwin, a base from which, if we are left in possession of it, we must eventually begin a process of "island-hopping" northwards towards the Philippines, has always seemed in the cards. But if the Jap turns his attention in this direction, have we not successfully deflected him from either India or Siberia?

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The Farm Forum Movement Is Growing

BY ALAN E. RAMSAY

Canada's Farm Forum Movement—begun last year—is the voice of rural and agricultural labor, in training for united action, giving expression to its own problems and needs. These are grave indeed, as this article shows.

Says a farmer member of the Forum Movement: "Side by side with our attempt to improve our own methods of marketing, conditions on the farm and scientific handling of crops, we seek to have a fair level of prices established for agricultural products that will compare with the price that has been established and insisted upon for labor."

OVER their coffee in an Ottawa hotel a group of business men were discussing Canada's future after the war, each hazarding a guess as to whence future leadership may emerge. Amid a welter of sad and depressing reflections one man threw in this remark: "I don't know who can lead us into the new age, but to my mind, one of the most promising and encouraging movements in that direction just now is this Farm Forum idea."

"Farm Forum?" queried the city business men. "What's that?"

"Well, it's something worth looking into, for out there in the rural communities lies the real solution to all your problems and mine."

The Farm Forum Movement quoted by our city man started in 1941. It is in brief the voice of rural and agricultural labor—in training for united action—giving expression to its own problems and needs. Problems and needs which are inexorably bound up with the progress and development of all that industry, commerce and business generally seeks to achieve.

It began in Eastern Canada with an experimental group fathered by Dr. W. H. Brittain of MacDonald College.

Today Farm Forum groups from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, all down the Eastern coast across Ontario and the Prairie Provinces and up into British Columbia, form links in a continuous chain of adult education and discussion. Groups uniting farmers of every province and shade of opinion on one common ground. What a movement for truly democratic action!

Basic object of the Farm Forum is the encouragement of individuals to voice their own problems and needs and by community interchange of thought to brighten the lives of farm members, broaden their horizon, set them to capture new ideas and to get needed things done.

Outward and visible sign of the Farm Forum Movement is the National Farm Radio Forum, whose executive committee embraces the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and representatives of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The CBC directs special programs into every farming community across Canada. At the close of each broadcast there is an opportunity for the farm people to express their own ideas.

The Farm Radio Forum program is the focal point for group meetings, each group arranging to meet together, in every part of Canada, on the same night at the same hour to listen in, discuss the topics and get constructive ideas. It will not be long before this voice of agriculture—industry's poorer brother—will be heard as loudly as is the voice of city labor today.

Farmers Don't Strike

Did you ever hear of farmers going on strike? No? Yet scarcely a week passes but newspapers report strikes in almost every other field of industry.

What is that you say? "Farmers don't have to strike", they produce all their own food. Do they? Even if this were true which it is not, there is surely more to life than food. The assurance with which so many city bred people view the "fortunes" of the farmers generally is amazing. Judging as they do the entire farming population of Canada by the prosperous type of farm seen on the outskirts of a city drive, they too widely accept the view that "farmers are better off than anyone because they can live off the land."

Glance at these statements and figures compiled from "National Income", a study prepared for the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations by Messrs. MacGregor, Rutherford, Britnell and Deutsch, and a supplementary volume bringing the figures up to date by the staff of the Commission. The figures relating to manufacturing are based on the Census of Industry figures supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Sta-

tistics. The figures for the number of farms are from the Canada Year Book.

The population of Canada is roughly divided into two equal parts. Just a little over half this population are classed as city people and just a little under half are classed as rural. When these calculations were made small towns with a population of only 500 people were included in the count of the city dwellers. Now most of us know that these small towns in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada, with a population of 500, and many with a population from 1,000 to 2,000, are directly dependent on the agricultural life surrounding them, and their prosperity is tied up with that of the farmer. Add this part of the population in with the rural figures and you will find that practically three-quarters of the population of Canada is either directly engaged in or directly dependent upon Agriculture. The share of the National Income going to this one-third of Canada's population during the years 1926 to 1929 averaged just one-sixth of the total National Income, and the total income per farm for that period was \$1,007 per year. The average cash income of the farmers for the same period was \$791 per year, the difference being the value of farm produce consumed on the farm, allowance for rent, etc.

Farm Income Drop

In the eleven years, 1930 to 1940, the average income per farm family dropped to \$468 per year and the average share of the National Income dropped to 9.8 per cent. In the same period the average cash income per farm dropped to \$329 per year. In other words the average total farm family income dropped by 53 per cent and the average cash income decreased by 58 per cent.

A comparison between this income for the farm and the income in manufacturing industry shows that the average annual wages per worker for the years 1926 to 1929 were \$1,017, and for the succeeding nine years to 1937 they averaged \$902, a drop of 12% as contrasted with the drop of 53% in the case of the farm. In the same period the average salaries paid in industry were \$1,894 and \$1,724 respectively, a drop of only 10%. In considering these comparisons, it should be remembered that the income of the farmer represents the labor of several persons. It is really a family income.

And as the compilers of these figures state, "no one has envied the position of the worker with his short time and no income during the past decade, but in comparison with the worker, the position of the farmer is desperate."

With today's increased demand for farm products, bacon, eggs, milk, the average person may be led to believe that all is well set for farm prosperity. Look at the following figures. Bear in mind when reading them that the farmers are not seeking to wrest high profits out of the war. They do, however, ask for some equality with labor in wages.

A dairy farmer producing milk at the present time gets for his labors less than 20¢ an hour. In Nepean township, Ontario, the wage this same farmer must pay his hired man is \$3.50 per day. The man in munitions is earning \$6 per day, yet all are equally carrying on an essential war service.

The drop in purchasing power of the farmer affects every other industry in Canada, because every industry depends, directly or indirectly,

to some extent on the farmer. The farmer spends his money for the products of Canadian industry, for clothing, furniture, radios, automobiles, telephones, etc. When he is not getting the money he cannot spend it.

Says a farmer member of the Forum Movement, "Side by side with our attempt to improve our own methods of marketing, conditions on

the farm, and scientific handling of crops, we seek to have a fair level of prices established for agricultural products that will compare with the price that has been established and insisted upon for labor."

"We are entirely in accord with the Government's policy for labor, but just as the cost of living rises for the wage earner, so the cost of gasoline, fertilizer, machinery and other things the farmer must have, rises too. It must be remembered that a farmer does not produce his tea or sugar, boots, clothing, bedding, nor furniture. There must be a parity between the price the farmer receives for the goods he sells, and the price he must pay for labor and the goods he buys."

This is the proposition which the Farm Forum is driving into the consciousness of every farmer with a radio in his home, and which will soon be heard by a good many other Canadians.

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THE GATES OF AULIS, by Gladys Schmitt. (Longmans Green, \$3.25.)

ARISE FROM SLEEP, by Elizabeth Delahanty. (Macmillans, \$3.00.)

THE GATES OF AULIS has taken me longer to read than any novel I remember in recent years. Though it is desperately serious and without a trace of humor, I was attracted at once by the careful and beautiful style, and by the way the character of each of the young people had been imaginatively experienced by the author. But many times I was tempted to give it up, so distorted did I feel the viewpoint to be.

Miss Schmitt has been compared with Proust and Mann, and she admits having been deeply influenced by

them. In this influence, I feel, is the key to her work. She has not realized that these men did not see human nature from the point of view of a young man or woman, still full of ideals and the urge for creation, but from the standpoint of maturity. It is Miss Schmitt's tragedy, and the tragedy of her characters that they lost their illusions too early, not realizing that until they have passed through the experience that Carl and Ellie pass through at the end of the book, illusions are necessary, and are, indeed, the very stuff of creation. Miss Schmitt has discovered a viewpoint of life in the writing of Proust and Mann that she will herself reach in later years; but she cannot apply it to her own life-experience at the age of 30 without distorting it. Her young people have not learned acceptance of the illusion as being half of reality, and so they are tormented beyond endurance because they have nothing to cling to. They hope to find

BY STEWART C. EASTON

appeasement in sex or in revolution, but they are too clear-sighted to find any ultimate reality in either. Life becomes unendurable, and their thoughts are centred on death until at last Ellie seeks it, is rescued and in that moment learns acceptance.

Though this last is profoundly true, what makes the book so distressing to read is that Miss Schmitt does not seem to have incorporated this experience into her own writing. She does not show in her descriptions of the older men that she has understood the necessary difference in their outlook, but prefers to present them as withered, trying to recapture their lost youth, and all that belonged to it. This gives the book a bias which may be natural for one of her age, but it destroys any universality it might have had. The characters remain individual and peculiar, and, since the author does not tell us why they should be so, and states their problems with extraordinary and exclusive subjectivity, we are moved too rarely to sympathy, and too often to sterile discomfort.

On the other hand we are moved to nothing but exasperation with Miss Delahanty's book. Except for the

authentic locale Italy at the beginning of the war, and a few casual conversations with refugees which have been faithfully remembered, nothing has the ring of truth in it. It is meant to be a thriller, and it is meant to be an advanced "modern" love story. Miss Delahanty has failed in both by trying too hard. The story is wildly improbable, and, in places, even ridiculous; the love story is patently invented, not inwardly experienced, thus achieving only crudity. A sad book for these times, worthy only of a speedy interment and oblivion.

ANOTHER book from the indefatigable Miss L. A. R. Wylie, bearing her characteristic trade mark is *Keepers of the Flame*, (Macmillans, \$2.50). My quarrel with her continues unresolved. She is an efficient writer of escape stories, and she has a full and warm heart; but little taste. It is her method to take some great problem of our time and sentimentalize it for the benefit of those whose thinking apparatus is located somewhere near the tear ducts. The current tale is concerned with American Fascism, and it has been bought by the movies.

The Duchess of Kent

THE MOTHER OF VICTORIA by Dorothy Margaret Stuart. (Macmillans, \$5.)

THE sons of George III were lumped and comminated by the Duke of Wellington as "the damndest millstone ever hung about the neck of any Government." The Prince Regent was a ghastly Turveydrop with not even an approach to morals. The Duke of York was no intellectual giant. Clarence was a dull bachelor with a household, and Kent in his person played the double role of Mr. Micawber and Joseph Surface, keeping a mistress, wallowing in debts and spraying his company with moral sentiments.

At last he put away the mistress and married Princess Victoria Mary Louise of Leiningen. Of that union was born in 1819 a princess who in 1837 became Queen Victoria. The Duke died in 1820 and his Duchess devoted herself to the care and education of the child. Gradually she came under the dominance of Sir John Conroy, the equerry and friend of her husband. Conroy had hopes for his own advantage in seeing her exalted to the position of Regent while awaiting Victoria's majority, and encouraged her in a course of intransigence which put her always in the wrong before the Government, the people and her daughter.

Thumb-nail Drama

ONE ACT PLAYS FROM CANADIAN HISTORY, by Hilda Mary Hooke. (Longmans, 60c.)

COL. TALBOT, Col. Simcoe and their contemporaries renew acquaintance with us in these sketches. To pick out romantic figures and make them talk "in character" in order to tell a striking tale is a pleasant hobby for any writer, but a dialogue doesn't necessarily make a play. There are many tricky things about plays. The mildest example is that a one-acter is supposed to run for not less than half-an-hour, and not more than forty minutes. To pad-out with dialogue isn't fair.

Dialogue is a secondary thing, like scenery and lighting. The tale is primary business and the audience wants to see it acted, not told. The story is to be revealed by stealth. The writer must create and manage a lot of witty or pungent talk every word of which is doubly vital; to illuminate character and to advance the story. A good playwright is not only an artist but an accomplished artisan.

seemed little better than wax figures in Mrs. Jarley's celebrated Collection. And she smiles as she writes.

Dear Doctor

THE BOND BETWEEN US, the Third Component, by Dr. Frederic Loomis. (Ryerson, \$3.)

THE author of *Consultation Room* insisted upon the importance of sentiment and real friendship in the equipment of a physician. In this book he dwells upon the same theme, illustrating it by case histories and strange happenings that occurred in the course of his practice as an eminent specialist in Gynaecology and Obstetrics. A feature of the book is a chapter on the labor pains of an expectant father. The writing is gracious and competent. Original phrases crop up frequently such as the description of a Bridge game "a four-cornered social area of uncertain barometric pressure." Altogether, a book to read with joy.

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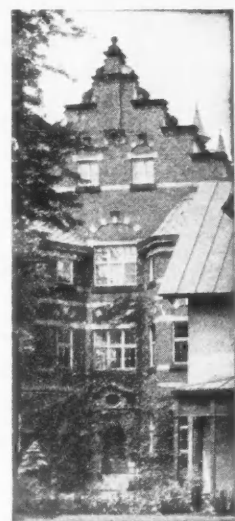
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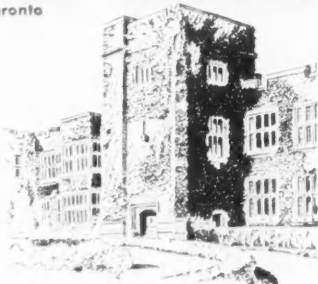
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FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 8th

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THE LONDON LETTER

Now It's Utility Umbrellas

BY P. O'D.

ONE of the effects of war is to give to words a new and generally sinister meaning. Take "utility" and "austerity", for instance—good words both, though not of the heart-warming kind. Quite the opposite, in fact. Even at the best and kindest, there is something rather chilling about them. But think what the war has done to them! Imagine what meaning is given to them by the people who have been eating "austerity" meals, and walking around in "utility" clothes! For years to come those words will make them wince.

Now we are promised "utility" furniture, "utility" pottery, suitcases, cloths, towels, sheets, blankets—these "utility" umbrellas. That last one is a richly sardonic touch, a juicy bit of sarcasm on the funny little umbrella the ladies carry, hardly big enough to keep the rain from washing the powder off their noses, and the large impressive umbrellas London men carry—and practically never open. They are really walking sticks with a certain amount of black silk swathed tightly about them in mathematically precise folds. I have often wondered if most of the things were even meant to open, any more than the fake buttonholes tailors put at the end of a man's coat-sleeves.

Of all these newly listed "utility" articles furniture is probably the most important and necessary. Something had to be done about it. The furniture business, whether new or second-hand, has become a sort of "ramp". A shortage of wood and a shortage of labor led naturally to a shortage of new furniture. This coincided with a decided shortage of old furniture through the determined efforts of the Nazis to "blitz" as much as possible of it out of existence. Furniture men have been taking full advantage of the golden opportunity.

Beak as may be the artistic implications of the "utility" plan, with its small range of strictly standardised types, there can be little question of its necessity just now. It should mean larger and cheaper production, controlled prices, and a saving of labor—all very important considerations. Nor is there any reason why the various "utility" articles should be any uglier or less efficient than those produced in the ordinary way. They may even be better—certainly better than one can buy now. But there will be no variety, no choice. Shopping seems likely to be a very dull business in the immediate future.

Striking at the Hen

For a long time the Ministry of Agriculture has been keeping a stern and watchful eye on the domestic egg-producer. It is felt that he and his wife—who probably does most of the work—have been getting away with too much. Recklessly they have been devouring eggs at the rate of half a dozen or so a week, when ordinary folk in cities have considered themselves lucky if they could get a couple a month. Dash it all, don't they know there's a war on?

Once more the lethal axe has fallen, and the domestic chicken is getting it where chickens usually get it—in the neck. After Oct. 1 the back-yard hen-coop will be supposed to contain only one hen per head of the household, instead of the dozen chickens or more that have hitherto been allowed. At any rate, that is all the "balancer meal" that people will be permitted to buy; and without balancer meal not even the most worthy and ambitious hen can be expected to do anything but cluck. The sensible thing to do with her is to eat her right away, while there is still something on her bones worth eating—if there really is. Hens have been on decidedly spartan rations for a long time.

All this is a bitter blow to the domestic poultry-keepers of the country, of whom there are said to be over 1,000,000. They have been building hen-coops. They have been buying chickens—often at absurdly high prices. They have even felt they were doing a patriotic thing in turning odds and ends from the kitchen and the garden into eggs, stuff that otherwise would simply be wasted. And now they are told to cut down their hens to one per head!

It wouldn't be so bad if one hen per head meant one egg per day per head—or anything like it. Hens are temperamental creatures. When they feel like laying, nothing will stop

them; and when they don't, nothing will make them. For whole weeks at a time they merely sit about looking thoughtful. Considering the sort of life a hen leads, who are we that we should blame her? But we can at least point out to the Whitehall farmers in the striped pants and the neat black fedora hats that this sort of thing contributes nothing to the larder.

We can remind them that even three hens per head would probably not mean an egg a day. We can appeal to whatever it is they use instead of real knowledge. We can—but, as a matter of fact, we do. We poultry-keepers are at the moment kicking up a vigorous, varied, and vociferous row. It may even be that we shall get something out of it. There are signs of confusion along the Whitehall front, indications of impending strategic withdrawals. The great thing is to keep up the offensive—as offensive as possible.

London's Milk-Bars

Several years ago an Australian in a London restaurant made a bet that he couldn't get a glass of milk—just ordinary milk, not goat's or zebra's or wild ass's in less than twenty minutes. He won his bet with yards of time to spare. Those were the days when to ask the waiter for a glass of milk caused as much astonishment and general disorganization as if you demanded a beaker of blood. When it was finally brought to you, the whole staff stood around to see what in the world you were going to do with the stuff.

Now London is milk-minded. It likes milk and drinks milk—or would, if it could get any. There are, in fact, hundreds of milk-bars all over the town, though there isn't much milk in them at present. There is even a Milk Bars Association of Great Britain and Ireland. All as a result of the bet made by that Australian back in 1935! He liked milk himself, and he believed that other people could be led to like it. He had a hunch, in fact, and he was the sort of man who made a habit of backing his hunches.

Hugh D. McIntosh, for that was his name, died in London recently. He was, in his way, a remarkable man, and he had a remarkable career. Scotch, of course—though that in itself is not remarkable. He was born in Sydney, went to work in a silver mine at the mature age of eight, started a catering business in Sydney at 16, and a few years later undertook to promote prizefights.

He was certainly no piker. The first fight he promoted was the one between Tommy Burns and Jack Johnson for the championship of the world. He had also to do with arranging and staging a number of other important bouts, not only in Australia but also in this country. His first visit to London some 25 years ago was in connection with a series of bouts at Olympia.

Growing a little weary of the boxing game, he next turned his attention to music-halls and newspapers—with a dash of politics on the side. In a few years he had acquired the *Sunday Times* of Sydney and a string of other publications, controlled practically all the music-halls in the Commonwealth, and was a prominent member of the New South Wales Legislature. Fast travel, even for Australia!

After all that, making Londoners drink milk must have seemed just a mild sort of hobby, something to occupy his leisure. He opened his first milk-bar in Fleet Street, of all places—feeling perhaps that the denizens of that thirsty thoroughfare might like something different from their usual tippie. They were so surprised that they gave him a lot of first-class publicity, though it is not recorded that the numerous "pubs" of the district were greatly worried by the competition.

The milk-bars were a decided success, and gradually spread all over

the country. McIntosh was the sort of man who made a success of anything he tackled—a breezy, competent fellow, with boundless energy and enterprise. Now he is dead at 55. Not a long life, but no one can say he didn't crowd a lot into it—including a lot of milk.

Controlling Canals

One of the very pleasant places in Regent's Park on a warm summer's day is the bank of the canal that runs all along the northern edge of it. You can sit there in the shade, or lounge on the bridge, and watch the strings of little barges sail sedately past on their way to and from the Thames at Limehouse, most of them very gay and bright in spite of all the black tunnels through which they must pass. They are a reminder of that queer amphibious world about which A. P. Herbert wrote so charmingly in his story, "The Water Gypsies".

The Regent's Canal is part of the immense system of inland waterways that covers most of the country

some 2,500 miles of it. In these days of rapid transportation by road and rail, it may seem an oddly leisurely and old-fashioned way of moving goods about, but the canals still have their value and importance. Not far short of 20,000,000 tons a year are carried that way, and it seems likely that this amount will now be considerably increased to meet war-time requirements and ease the burden on other forms of transport.

The announcement is made that the principal canals and also the barge companies that use them are to be brought under the control of the Ministry of War Transport, just as has already been done with the railways. The existing organizations that run the canals will continue to do so, but they will work under government supervision as to methods of operation and the rates they charge. The general effect will be to treat the whole canal system as a unit, instead of a number of more or less separate concerns, as it is at present.

There are obvious advantages to the plan proposed, chiefly in the direction of greater economy and a more efficient use of canal transport.

Barges will be sent to those parts of the canal system where the need for them is greatest, instead of operating only in their own special areas. There should also result the elimination of a good deal of unnecessary expense in administration.

From the point of view of efficiency the change is all to the good, but one cannot help wondering what the effect will be on the barges themselves, the queer little section of the population that seems so oddly detached from the rest of it. Their barges are their world.

Will they hate being taken away from their familiar round? Will they perhaps enjoy the change of scene and work, more "water gypsies" now than ever? Will they resent the notion of Government direction of their activities? Will they, on the other hand, get from it a new sense of importance, the feeling that they are doing work of national value, the consciousness that they have finally been recognized? Or will they, as seems more likely, simply take the work as it comes without worrying very much about it one way or the other?

To a man who has spent his years on the canals the world must seem little more than a slowly moving pageant along the banks. If anything should promote a philosophic attitude towards life, that surely should do it. But, judging from the particularly sulphurous line of language with which they are credited in moments of emotional stress, it apparently doesn't always have that effect.

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THIRD FLOOR

WORLD OF WOMEN

Department of The Interior

BY BERNICE COFFEY

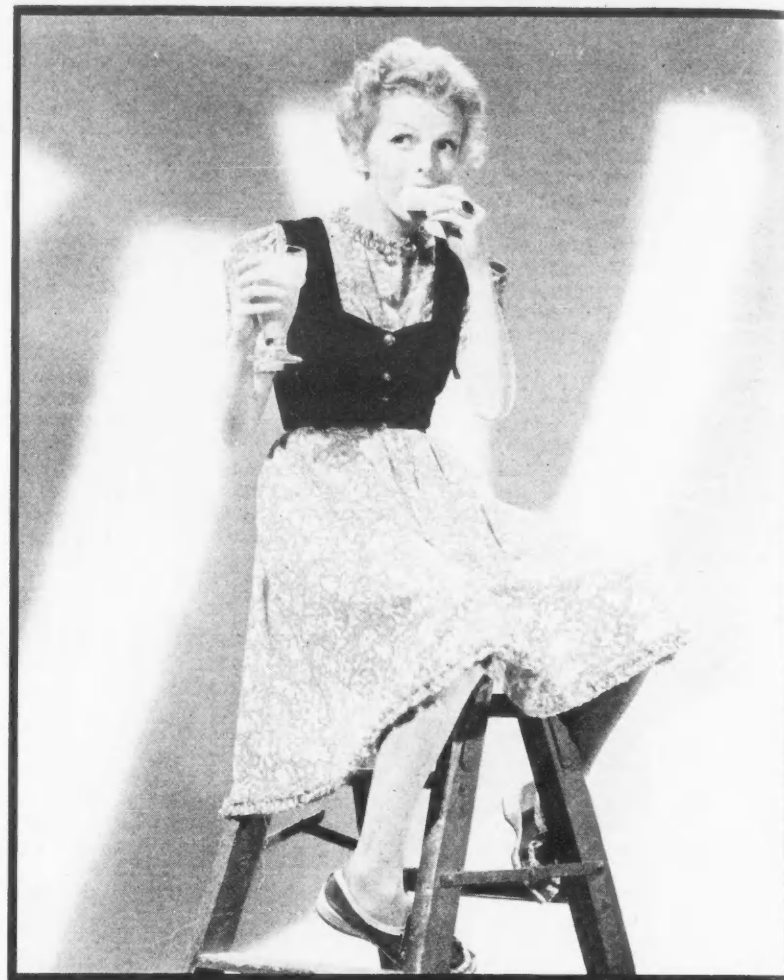


For all-round performance and effortless style for women who are doing things—we give you the shirtwaist blouse, a clothes classic as crisply right with country shorts and slacks as it is with town suits. This shirt has all the excellent features characteristic of the finest man-tailoring by Tooke — plus an expression of contemporary style feeling that is purely feminine. It comes in many fine fabrics and colors.

ONE doesn't have to be the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter to realize that ideas—one's own or someone else's—will become increasingly valuable currency in the future when interior decoration is the job at hand. Of course, the ideas must be artistically sound for dressing the house in a new rig is so final today—almost as final as marriage and with much the same elements of taking for better or worse. Except, of course, for those who have both the inclination and the financial background to wipe out their mistakes and begin all over again... and those who are exceptional on both these counts are beginning to vanish from the scene.

At the newly re-done "House of Ideas" and "Apartments of Today" at Simpson's an abundant supply of ideas is gracefully mounted in a number of handsome settings. Nor are these of the orange-crate-covered-with-Aunt-Buttercup's-old-tafeta-petticoat variety. They are done so cleverly that the harsh bones of economy are never evident and one simply accepts them because they are so completely pleasing in themselves. And, by the way, the present guise of the "House" and "Apartments" is a sort of swan song to civil life for the decorators whose work they are. All three—J. H. Downton, R. R. Crawford and H. B. Aitken—now are in the Army where their only concern with interior decoration is the bugler's call to mess.

The Chinese influence makes itself persuasively felt in many of the rooms. Perhaps it would be more exact to say that it's a flavor rather than an influence for, while it does not dominate, it is evident in the use of such colors as cinnamon, jade green, Chinese yellow... small furniture pieces such as a modern desk lacquered ebony black, lined with Chinese yellow and paired with a matching chair with yellow upholstered seat—both placed against a grey wall... or a small table lacquered deep midnight blue... bamboo moulding... soapstone figure bases for lamps with pagoda-shaped Chinese



The Fall version of the peasant dress... just as good indoors as under the trees. Designed by Lanz, in a red and white challis-like design, it has a tiny basque of black velveteen, and uses minimum of material.

silk shades

Not the least pleasing feature of the Chinese note is the happy way it has of mingling with other types and periods... a trait it has in common with the Chinese as a people.

Other extremely professional tips that, no doubt, will be carried off by alert amateurs—

Repeating narrow fringe on the lamp shades, a deep silk fringe is used to edge an otherwise plain shelf before a large mirror in a powder-room.

Opaque lamp shades are cut out so that the design shines through the white lining. Clever trick is to have, for instance, a single spray of apple blossoms cut out on the shade to match those in the design of the pottery base. This is a custom job to which Simpson's will be happy to give the necessary professional touch.

Under the heading of simplified practice comes a new style in bedspreads, so simple it has the stamp of genius. In a boy's bedroom done in chevron-patterned rep combined with plain maroon rep, the spread goes all the way under the pillows and is folded back over them. This



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Orry-Kelly's original interpretation of wartime regulations is seen in this daytime dress. It is of gray man's-suited fabric in a hard finish and has a yoke and sleeves of hand-knit yarn in darker gray.

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White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun Tan

arrangement has an infinitely more tailored appearance than that resulting from the usual finicky business of pushing the spread partly under the front of the pillows and then getting it smooth over the pillows to the back—if you can.

Because so many apartment dwellers are faced with the soul-curdling and immutable outlook of beige walls and brown woodwork—beyond which the imagination of most apartment rental agents seems to stall—a one-room bachelor apartment deliberately starts out with this background. And, cheers, it achieves a brisk and liveable color scheme! Furniture is modern stuff of solid birch of the interchangeable type that can be shoved around and arranged in endless ways. Two studio couches covered in plain dark brown and placed together in a corner form an L. These have the dual purpose of taking care of sleeping arrangements as well as seating accommodation. Bright thought here is the addition of an extra cushion at the foot of the second couch. It gives the effect of a sectional modern settee, see?

The floor is covered with an all-over patterned broadloom repeating brown and beige of walls and woodwork. A circular corner window is dressed in lavish drapes of rich brown felt edged with chartreuse green fringe. The handsomeness of this felt stuff—which is all of 72 inches wide

is out of all proportion to its cost of less than \$2.00 per yard. Bold splashes of exotic color are provided by Hawaiian paintings; the impudent head (pottery, dear) of Carmen Miranda complete with jewellery used as a lamp base; a tawny tiger, beautiful and menacing, and other bits and pieces. And there isn't a single etching in this bachelor apartment.

Second Front

Total war has come to the comic sections of the newspapers—which are no longer comic but all out to win the war in the Never-Never land of strangely draughted figures and highly colored printers' ink.

Blank-eyed wooden-faced "Little Orphan Annie," is leader of a group of equally blank-eyed, wooden-faced urchins called the Junior Commandos who are working on the Axis.

"Tillie the Toiler," the girl who can't resist a hat in a shop-window, has passed all her tests for entry to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—and heaven help the Corps.

"Ella Cinders," child of misfortune, who endures everything with an un-



Elaboration of detail, simplicity of line, are signposts to Fall style. The self ruching and fine tucking on this frock are typical of details that add interest. And as contrast—Persian lamb and a matching hat.

varying look of astonishment, is trying to join the Defense Corps—and as usual her heavy-jowled step-mother is doing her strong-armed worst to foil the poor gal's plans.

While hunting down dangerous espionage rings, "Jane Arden," one of the most style-conscious of all the feminine figures in the comics, is as unconquerably smart and unruffled as ever.

As for the male stars, "Mandrake the Magician" is on the job in the Pacific and we feel it's only a matter of time before he has the Japanese matter settled to everyone's satisfaction. At present "Superman" is devoting his talents to the Army.

Surely the Axis must know it can't win against these.



Good company for the simple black dress or suit . . . a profile beret with a forward sweeping line accented by a front panel of panne velvet.

Life Chart

As a cure for "that tired feeling" that can't be scared away by vitamins or pills and other things designed to buck one up, the medical profession has a treatment that seems to have all the elements of a good "parlor" game. Apparently it has a sound basis as medical treatment too, for it is being

used at the Mayo Clinic at Rochester according to a recent report.

The method originally was described in "What Men Live By," a book written in 1914 by Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Harvard, and it is based on the fact that chronic fatigue in many cases is an expression of frustration caused by an unbalanced life.

It involves drawing a cross-shaped diagram and labelling the four arms Work, Worship, Play, Love. In the ideally balanced life all of the sections of the diagram are of equal length. Now the trick is to estimate how one's life is divided among the four elements, and then drawing the diagram in these proportions. If one or other of the arms is unduly short or long, it throws the diagram out of balance—and perhaps it explains that all-gone feeling. According to the doctors, it helps matters—even if it isn't possible for one to find time to get around to living an ideally balanced life.

HOUSEHOLD HELP

SHE saunters dreamily through a room And toys a little with the broom. She straightens things as she drifts by Leaving them slightly more awry.

And when she quite outdoes herself And trails a cloth across a shelf, All she really does is just Re-distribute some of the dust!

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Here's a thought to help you look and feel delectably cool on the hottest day—Elizabeth Arden suggests that you keep essential beauty preparations in the refrigerator. Use them—cold as snow—to cleanse, soothe, refresh your skin. The effect is spirit-lifting—and so good for the complexion.

Reserve a corner of your icebox for these essential beauty aids—

Ardena Cleansing Cream, 1.25 to 6.60
Ardena Skin Lotion, 1.25 to 16.50
Ardena Fluffy Cleansing Cream, 1.25 to 6.60
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Della Chiesa Revives Great Arias

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT IS seldom that a singer wins so complete a triumph as did the Chicago songstress, Vivian della Chiesa, at the Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena last week. An audience numbering more than 7000 was testimony to her popularity as a radio soloist. But those who heard her for the first time face to face, discovered (as frequently happens) that her voice had a richness and lustre that the studio microphone, remarkable instrument though it may be, cannot transmit. The modern studio microphone is remarkably effective in carrying the higher tones of a singing voice, and for that reason it is probable that many hearing her on the air assumed that Miss della Chiesa was a lyric soprano of the coloratura type. But the finest studio microphone fails to convey rich emotional tones in lower registers; consequently the lovely mezzo tones which this singer revealed in the opening bars of Verdi's celebrated aria "Ernani Involami" came as a complete surprise, as did the profound dramatic fervor of her rendering of "Casta Diva" from Bellini's "Norma". These famous arias, which lie outside the scope of the young lyric sopranos who come to us periodically and insist on singing the Jewel Song from "Faust", can only be rendered properly by a dramatic soprano of the finest quality, and that Vivian della Chiesa assuredly is.

When "Norma" was revived at the

Metropolitan Opera House in the late 'twenties it had not been heard in New York for at least thirty years, for the very good reason that until Rosa Ponselle developed the fullness of her powers, the Metropolitan had no soprano in its forces who could adequately present the title role, involving the great vocal episode "Casta Diva". In fact New York had known no really illustrious *Norma* since the appearances of Lilli Lehmann in the eighties. A similar situation existed in London, and after Miss Ponselle attained her triumph she was speedily sent for by Covent Garden to present the Druid priestess, who had "loved not wisely but too well" and decided to emulate Medea by slaying her children.

I do not know whether Miss della Chiesa is related to the great Italian Renaissance family of that name, which even within the present century has given the world a Pope. I fancy not; she is tall, robust and fair, and when she made her little speech requesting her vociferous admirers to permit the broadcast to continue, she spoke as a nice, big intelligent girl from the American Middle West, whence most good voices seem to come nowadays. But assuredly she can sing "Casta Diva" with splendor of emotional utterance, though. Whether she could act the role of *Norma* I cannot say. It demands the gifts of a fine tragedienne as well as great vocal powers, and was written for a superb artist, Giuditta Pasta who in England was called "the Siddons of opera". The opera immortalized Vincenzo Bellini, a devoted friend of Chopin, who composed this work at the age of thirty and died at thirty-four.

Verdi's aria "Ernani Involami", which Miss della Chiesa sang with such full appealing tones and ease of production, is historic also; sole surviving excerpt of the opera "Ernani" (1844) which first brought international fame to its composer and served as his introduction to London and New York. In translation at

least, Victor Hugo's "Ernani" is as fantastic a piece of high-falutin' rubbish as ever was penned, yet in the mad 1830's flamboyant young writers of Paris made it the masthead of the romantic movement. How the romantic movement managed to survive "Ernani" is a mystery, but with Verdi's fervid music it attained vogue on both sides of the Atlantic. It was in a measure responsible for Verdi's first enduring success, "Rigoletto". In 1850 Verdi was desperate for a plot around which to build an opera. He even considered Shakespeare's "Lear" and "Hamlet". Then he thought of Victor Hugo. He had made a success of "Ernani"; why not try a much finer tragedy "The King's Amusement". The result, with change of names and scene, was "Rigoletto", sung continuously all over the world for 91 years. The aria has much of the emotional glamor of later works more enduring. Miss della Chiesa was undoubtedly born with a rich natural endowment, but her artistry speaks much for the venerable Chicago Music School founded by Florenz Ziegfeld the elder, which it is said was alone responsible for her education. She not only sings operatic arias beautifully but her legato in such a number as Massenet's "Elegie" was enthralling.

At the same concert it was evident that the reach of the young Toronto musician, Frank Murch, did not exceed his grasp when as an adolescent organist he decided to become a symphonic conductor. A brilliant pupil of Dr. Healey Willan and Reginald

Stewart, his more recent studies at the Juilliard Graduate School in New York have given him a grasp and authority that enabled him to give effective leadership to an orchestra in part composed of seniors who had known him when he was hardly more than a boy. A straight-forward and business-like conductor, without pose and without diffidence, his attack commands the confidence of players and listeners alike from the second he takes up his baton. His taste, refinement and variety of expression give his interpretations charm and vitality.

Two of the works he played were heard for the first time in Toronto. One was the Overture "Comes Autumn Time" by Leo Sowerby a Chicago musician with a Canadian mother, whose organ works are fairly well known, and who has composed several ambitious works for orchestra. It is hardly fair to judge him by this work because it was composed 26 years ago when he was but twenty-one. In 1916 young musicians were quite certain that orchestral music should be noisy in the approved Teutonic manner and had an idea that melody was rather vulgar. It revealed cleverness and command of orchestral resource.

"Newsreel in Five Shots" by the young American composer William Schuman, another novelty, is more recent. It is noisy also, but the noise, deftly dished up, is purposeful. The composer was trying, and trying successfully, to paint in tone such pictures as are seen in an ordinary news-



Samuel Hersenhoren, who will be Guest Conductor at the Promenade Symphony Concert at Varsity Arena, Toronto, on Thursday, August 27.

reel, a horse race, a fashion show, an Indian war dance, monkeys at the zoo, and a parade. In every instance the musical sketch was exactly what the title implied, and it is just possible that Mr. Schuman was thinking of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition". Cleverest of all was the monkey episode. It does not make persons like myself, who hate monkeys because they seem so human, like them any better, but it is nevertheless the real thing.



Jean Dickenson, distinguished soprano, who will be guest soloist at the Promenade Symphony Concert, Varsity Arena, Toronto, August 27.

AT THE THEATRE

Yes, It's Crazy, But Not Too Crazy

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

AS A general rule I do not like the alteration in the style of performance which takes place when a metropolitan company, playing a piece written for metropolitan audiences, is succeeded by a company organized for summer performances in the "provinces". But occasionally the change is an improvement; and it was decidedly an improvement this week in "You Can't Take It With You," currently playing at the Royal Alexandra. In the original performance here some four years ago the effort was made to play the piece as plausibly as possible in the comedy manner, whereas its basic assumptions are strictly farcical. In the effort at naturalness much of the pungency of the dialogue was lost. This week Mr. McCoy's people, by devoting their entire attention to making the dialogue and business effective rather than credible, gave a performance which was really much more suitable to the material in hand. It all depends, of course, on the kind of piece you are playing; the same change of tone in "No Time for Comedy" and indeed in most of Mr. Lederer's vehicles just reduces them to rags and tatters.

The comedy style has only one advantage for this piece, and that is that it makes it easier for the actress playing the "straight" part, that of the one more or less sane member of the screwball Sycamore family, the daughter who is deeply in love with the son of a Wall Street banker. This role is not really of the essence of the show, and Louise Buckley, who is playing *Alice* this week, saved it from seeming out of key by playing it with just enough over-emphasis, while the lover was admirably handled by Jack Grogan, the very competent actor who was so badly over-weighted by the role of the clergyman in "Romance."

There is, by the way, a lot of very good directing in this production, but

the program is silent as to whom to credit with it. It sometimes happens that the mere presence in the cast of an actor of great experience and authority has the effect of good direction without any particular director. This cast includes no less a person than Fred Stone, and there must have been many among the Monday audience whose memories went back to "The Red Mill" and "The Wizard of Oz," those classics of American musical comedy which fascinated the theatre-going public in the opening years of this century. Younger theatre-goers of today should not suppose that the role of *Martin Vanderhof* imposes any strain on the resources of this veteran comedian; it is actually one of the easiest parts ever written, and has been performed with great success by a dozen far less able players. But Mr. Stone's sureness and authority, his flickering smile and his perfectly restful movements give exactly what the part needs, and the dialogue does the rest. Mr. Stone has his daughter Paula in the cast, and her well-managed acrobatics and clearly-drawn personality as the dancing Sycamore daughter greatly enlivened the first half of the evening; and if it were for this reason alone I should be quite sure that Mr. Stone does far more in this show than just walk on and deliver his lines.

Arnold Ainsworth, another player with authority and poise, makes an excellent *Mr. Kirby*, and Daisy Atherton added much to the clarity of the dialogue in the important question-and-answer game as *Penelope*. Although nearly six years old this famous Pulitzer prize-winner of Hart and Kaufman is if anything more timely—with its jibes at the income-tax—than when it was written; and while it is entirely crazy its craziness, like so much of Stephen Leacock's work in a similar form, is rich with underlying meaning.

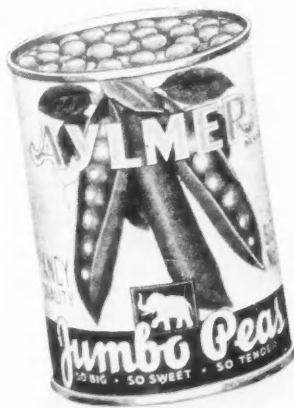
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CONCERNING FOOD

Refreshments Will Follow

BY JANET MARCH

AS USUAL there was a line-up in the local chain store. Behind the counter scurried a couple of very young boys, obviously recent replacements of more expert help, usually producing the wrong thing with as much pride as the conjurer shows with his bunny. It was heartbreaking to disillusion them but canned tomatoes aren't the same as tomato juice to the family on a hot day. The really good girl was permanently employed in explaining the tea and coffee rationing system to the oldest inhabitant who either couldn't or wouldn't read for herself. "These boxes of tea bags each have three ounces in them. That would be three weeks' ration." "Oh, yes. And then how much coffee can I have for those

three weeks? None? How absurd!" "Well, madam. . . ." Obviously the clerk had taken on a life work; so we moved up the shop.

Right in front of the counter was a Mutt and Jeff combination. The short one spoke very loud evidently under the impression that sound does not rise. "My dear, what will we do?" she said in tragic tones. "You know it will be terrible with nothing to drink." She sounded so low about it that I wanted to creep up and whisper in her ear "Beer is good and wet," but it was obvious that she was interested in temperance. "It isn't the quantity," she went on, "it's just the fact of a cup in your hand. It does something to people. I'm afraid the turnout at the meetings will fall off, and then the work won't get done and they say they need the things more than ever."

"Hum," said the tall one, "I'd feel pretty ashamed not to keep coming and working just because of a cup of tea. Anyway you can bring a little of your own ration or someone can make up a drink."

There's the answer for all the board members of organizations who have been accustomed to mixing their business and their work with a cup of tea, and are worrying about what they'll serve this year. It's perfectly true, as the little woman in the grocery store said, that a cup in the hand does something to people. A break in the working party's afternoon toil, a half hour after an evening's business meeting, accomplish some mysterious alchemy. People go on working with greater energy, or set out for home convinced that the effort to turn out was worth while. It isn't that the drink was good. It was nearly always terrible, the tea so strong and ancient that you gasped involuntarily at the first sip, and the coffee boiled within an inch of its life. It's just the social fact of consuming food and drink in company. Well, if we can't solve this problem we are all pretty poor sissies. By the way if you ever have a moment's feeling that the tea ration is a bit skimpy just remember that it's double what they are getting in Australia, and Australians are famed for their love of tea.

The simplest substitute drinks are apple juice or tomato juice but if you have a great many people to serve they come a bit high—which of course is true of cider and the other bottled drinks. As these are sometimes hard to get, too, it is better anyway not to count on them, though a good lively bottle of ginger ale poured into a brew of punch does wonders for it. Most of the best recipes for punch had cold tea in them, but even with rationing it might be possible to save a cold cup from one of the family's precious brews, and even one cup adds a good flavor you can't get any other way. It is really quite easy to make a pleasant tasting cool drink which is fine in early autumn or late spring, but it isn't going to go so well with the ladies on an afternoon of sub-zero weather. The only suggestion I can make for such a day is to try hot spiced cider, and this isn't the perfect wartime drink for, though we have plenty of apples and therefore should have plenty of cider, we haven't a spice to our names.

Spiced Cider

- 1/4 cup of brown sugar
- 3 pints of cider
- 1/2 teaspoonful of allspice
- 1 stick of cinnamon
- 5 whole cloves
- Grated nutmeg

Put the spices in a cheesecloth bag and heat the cider and brown sugar together. Then put in the spices and let the mixture simmer for about a quarter of an hour. Serve hot with a sprinkle of nutmeg.

Here is a recipe for a fruit drink syrup which can be made and kept

to use as required, and has corn syrup instead of sugar in it.

Lemon Syrup

- 1 cup corn syrup
- 4 lemons juice and grated rind

Boil syrup and juice and rind for five minutes and then strain and chill. Allow three tablespoons to a large glass of water.

Raisin Punch

- 10 lemons
- 5 oranges
- 1 cup of sugar
- 1 cup of boiling water
- 1 jelly glass of cranberry jelly
- 1/2 cup of seedless raisins (chopped finely)
- 2 quarts of cider
- Lemon slices

Squeeze and strain the oranges and lemons. Dissolve the sugar in the water. Add the jelly and let it melt. Then add the raisins and cider and mix well. Float a few lemon slices in the punch and ice well. A sprig or two of mint adds both looks and taste to most punch.

(Continued on Next Page)

Who Could Say "No" to These!



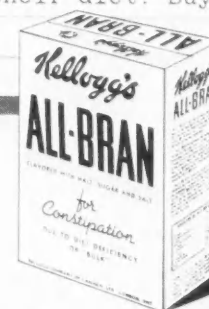
KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN NUT MUFFINS

- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 cup Kellogg's All-Bran
- 3/4 cup milk
- 1 cup flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/3 cup nut meats

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat until creamy. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add, with the nut meats, to first mixture, and stir until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full; bake in moderately hot oven (400 F) 30 minutes. Yield: 8 muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 muffins, 2 1/2 inches in diameter.

Just taste them! Mmm! Imagine what a hopeless task it would be to make such muffins with ordinary bran. Yes, it takes KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN for muffins as good as these, the same delicious cereal that, eaten regularly, keeps people free from constipation caused by lack of the proper "bulk" in their diet. Buy ALL-BRAN today.

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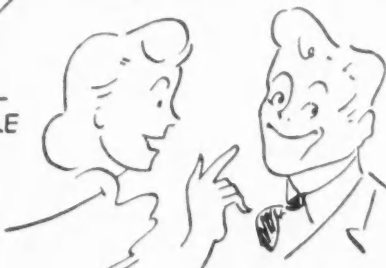
Enter the season when hats again are in the headlines. Larger and more "important" in appearance than they have been for several years, they go all out to be becoming as well as chic. Crown and brim of hat at top is stitched wool frieze in gold color, but the brim sweeps back to reveal a facing of black felt. At the crown there's a twist of bright red and black wool yarn for color contrast . . . The wide floppy scalloped brim of the second felt hat is set off with high shooting golden quills . . . Quills again, this time grey and brown, are the trim on a leaf green beret of felt blocked to resemble the universally becoming tricorne.

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A SWELL COOK



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MOTHER USED TO MAKE

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MADE IN CANADA

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Orange Punch

3 oranges
1 lemon
1 cup of cold tea
1 pint of ginger ale
1 pint of water
Sugar to taste

Mix the fruit juices and sugar and tea and water and add the ginger ale just before serving.

Jelly Punch

2 cups of red currant jelly
4 oranges
2 lemons
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sugar
1 pint of boiling water
1 quart of cold water

Whip the jelly with an egg beater and then add the boiling water slowly stirring as you add, then the sugar

and the fruit juices and then the cold water and ice.

With peaches coming in so early this year here is a recipe for peach punch which can be made with fresh fruit or your own bottled variety.

Peach Punch

2 cups of water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of orange juice
Juice of one lemon
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of peach juice

1 pint of ginger ale

Float a few thin slices of peaches in the bowl.

Grape Punch

1 quart of grape juice
4 large oranges
3 lemons
1 cup of sugar
1 quart of water
Cucumber rind

Stir the sugar into the fruit juice till it dissolves and then add water and the rind of a cucumber and chill.

Just how you come by the sugar in these drinks presents another problem. Possibly some board member without cereal and brown sugar loving children, or one who never bakes could spare you a little. It will take a bit of bothersome organization to do, but refreshments can be managed.

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Somewhere in Southern England.

THEY go out, just over there, they disappear behind these Southern downs, verdured slopes which have such healing in their imperturbable peace. From my window I watch them day after day. Never does the listening for the oncoming sound of the R.A.F. become a mere habit. Every time it is a moment of untold pain, deep anguish, and unbelievable reality.

Twelve of them fly in such matchless formation, so low that our homes are filled with their vibration. They rise a little. They cross the Downs—the disappear. Where are they going? Those went to France, those to the lowlands, those to Germany. We go about our usual activities, a little more moved each day, a little more grateful for the wonder of you which protects us. But can we do our tasks as lightly while we know that those formations, one, two or three of them, each of twelve, are over there, fighting our fights for us? No, we are restless, uneasy.

Yesterday I watched them go out and they left Paddy Finucane on the other side. Life with its unbearable burdens is almost more than we can meet on this South-Eastern Coast. We are a banned area. Our own identity cards are frequently examined. We watch, we wait.

And then? Yes! There over the cliffs across the green of the Southern Downs comes the shadow of the returning warriors. It moves forward in the same regular formation as it went out. But . . . the light of

THE OTHER PAGE

When the Twelve Come Back

BY ROSAMOND BOULTBEE

life is dimmed. We count, and where there were twelve, there are ten, no, eleven. We turn away. Our sadness grips us more fiercely, for one of the most courageous of our race, has stayed over there, on the other side.

Often there are twelve, and the busy little Spitfires all return with the quiet dignity of a job well done. The shadows seem less deep across the downs. Our hearts are quieter. But we know that while this war, which has brought such irreparable sadness, continues, we must watch the skies for those that go out and those that come in. The immediate future needs all our strength. A strength lessened in energy, but greater in faith of the justice of what we do.

THOUGH Russia in the East, and our armies in the lands of Ancient Civilization and Mysteries, are giving the enemy no rest whether retreating or advancing, the Luftwaffe visits us on these coasts with his stinging visitations. His "Hit and Run" raids. We have had a number of these on this Coast. It is easy to avoid all detection, fly over to England and back to enemy posts. It is only a

matter of seconds. We know for a moment that we are alive—that's all. The next we wonder if we are really living or dead.

For we have had a "Hit and Run" on us. I have not had time to run and fetch my little black cat my permanent companion. But he sits outside with his wide yellow eyes watching the skies. He knows the enemy sounds. For was he not wounded by the most deadly of bombs Hitler ever sent to this part of England? But he rushes in to me. I pick him up, and find myself being dragged by the arm into the coal cellar under the front steps. The crashing is terrible. The whole town must have gone, we believe. . . . It is over and most of us are still living, and undefeated.

Yet an old lady sitting in her home found her release from further anticipation under the gable of her house, which settled itself and still is where the front door used to be. My favorite station porter, called Zam, going about his daily work got a machine gun bullet right through his thigh. He is out of hospital now. I see him waving to me as I come into the town from my recent refuge near the Downs. "Well, Zam," I ask, "how many now?" "A big bit is nearly out," he tells me. "You see, Miss, I'm all right as none of the shrapnel entered the blood stream." A great hotel had a wing ravaged, and some of the municipal buildings only just escaped entire destruction.

THE fight now belongs to us at home probably more than it ever did. How can we see the final reason for the activities taken by our leaders? How can we expect to know the plans they have? This is not a war of conquest for us. The final victory is our goal. If until then we must have set-backs, we should remember to tell ourselves that "Failure is the one real High Road to Success." If we only recognize that failure and see in it a step to the final horizon.

Should we reproach ourselves for the fight which Russia is now having? Can anything, even our praise, change the course of events in Russia? We can thank God that Russia is our ally, and believe that probably the real successes of this war will be the result of Russian strategy of their losses met with such supreme courage.

While inclined to be self-condemning the Russian is always too busy thinking, pondering, to find time to condemn others. No event, not even the Revolution, can change my mind as to the conviction that came to me while living with the Russian peoples.

I RETURN to Russia in my thoughts. I travel in my ever reflective mentality back to Kiev. I enter the lovely modern Cathedral of St. Vladimir. I follow a sturdy square Russian soldier. His favorite ikon must be mine, I think. He kneels before a painting of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of Russia. He does not see me though I am very close. He prays to that vivid figure in its deep red robe. His whole squat body is dignified into a symbol of unrealized humility. He crosses himself from left to right, as in the Orthodox church. He rises and scans the benevolent features of St. Nicholas and kisses the cold glass covering over the Saint. Then, grasping his soldier's cap in his two hands, he crosses the church and goes out into secular life, completely unconscious that a woman—a Canadeeka—had followed him all the time. And I find the prayer in my heart is "Teach me such humility; let me become in some part as great as a little Russian soldier."

The Russians will win or lose battles. They will destroy their towns. They will do all these things whether we like it or not. They will make up their minds what they are going to do, and will do it. They will not be swayed by our advice. They will be enormously intrigued

by our opinions. They will love us, if we interest them. But through their own suffering, through which they have come out by themselves, they have won the right to both our respect and our admission of their prerogative to work out their own salvation.

I LOOK up; my pencil still moves. A sound is coming upon me. The Downs are still silent in their protection of our coast. From behind their heights where the green earth meets the blue sky the shadows increase, accompanied by the hum of machines. They are returning. My heart is faint. Can I count? Yes, one, two, three sail up. I won't count! Yes! I must. Four, five, six. "Oh God, give those twelve a return to the beloved waiting ones at home." Seven, eight, where is the ninth? No, I don't know how to count. A little late? Yes, there is the ninth. Ten, eleven, twelve. They are all home. "Father we thank thee."

Another! one of the accompanying

Spitfires. He's flying very low. Something is wrong. He is flying too low. I look out into the neighboring gardens. Each has someone watching. "It's a Spitfire. His right wing is shot off! He's coming down. He's having great difficulty in staying up." I hear from several. He passes over our heads. Hunting for a landing ground. A crash—not very far away!

"Who was it? What happened?" It was a Fighting French flier. He was trying to find safe landing. It must have been caused by the delay of number nine. The enemy must have followed across the Channel, and the gallant little "François Combattant" had done his day's work. But he is recovering from a broken right arm and other injuries in hospital near by.

They took Paddy Finucane yesterday. They'll take others like him. They'll take many of us too. So why worry about the present? It had to come. It has to be got through. This war touches each one of us so deeply, that all we can do is to remember that this is no war of conquest. It is a war against an evil thing. And we, to make it Victory, must make it a triumph over ourselves, over our past mistakes—knowing that those who escape the final sacrifice will have a world worth living in, with the soul's liberty established for the benefit of all mankind.

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LIKE MAGIC!

NO MORE HARD RUBBING OR SCOURING!

"I never dreamed any Cleanser could take hold of grease and dirt so fast! I've said 'Good bye' to hard rubbing and scouring forever . . . thanks to the New, Improved Old Dutch."

No matter what your favorite cleanser has been, you owe it to yourself to try the New, Improved Old Dutch. Then see for yourself how much easier it is to get things clean and sparkling. Your dealer has it! No change in package . . . the difference is all inside. Made in Canada.

The Pressure of War on Our Manpower Potential

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

John Martin

IT'S going to take a big man, in every figurative sense of the word, to fill the position of Advertising Manager of the biggest industrial venture ever undertaken in Canada's history, "War Unlimited", now operating from coast to coast, day and night. That is why when the selection of John Martin for this role was announced it met with widespread approval, not only in advertising circles but in the business world generally.

Actually, the title pinned on Mr. Martin in the paragraph above is of this Department's own choosing. Mr. Martin's official title of Co-Ordinator of Government Advertising under the Minister of National War Services is no less impressive but it somehow appears a bit out of character when used in connection with the man who for so many years has ably discharged the chief advertising executive's duties in one of the country's largest business enterprises, Massey-Harris Company, Limited.

Mr. Martin's appearance at Ottawa will not be his first on a war job there. In 1940 he went to the Capital at the request of the Government to organize a department of public relations for the RCAF and was right-hand man to his Company's President and General Manager, James S. Duncan, when the latter was Associate Deputy Minister of National Defence for Air.

In his new position of Co-Ordinator of Government Advertising Mr. Martin will be associated with the Inter-departmental Publicity Committee formed of representatives of all public relations and publicity officials attached to war departments of the Government. His duties will include advising departments represented on the Committee as to the timing of

their announcements and as to the media groups to be selected. He will also advise so as to prevent Government departments competing with one another for public attention in the same issue of newspapers, weeklies, magazines or the same day on radio time.

Needless to say, Mr. Martin's long experience in the advertising field will enable him to advise as to the wisest use of available advertising media for campaigns, and the most effective way in which to spend appropriations.

John Martin is Scottish by birth. He was born in Glasgow in 1891 and secured his formal education at the West of Scotland Technical College from which, after graduating, he came to Canada in 1911. His first experience of Canadian business was in the employ of the Galt Art Metal Company, Galt, Ontario. With this firm until 1917, he left in that year to join the Gillet Co. in Toronto as manager. The following year saw him on the staff of the Massey-Harris Company. In 1922—just four years later—he was appointed advertising manager and began shaping the reputation which 20 years later was to win for him his present important wartime post at Ottawa.

A brilliant executive, John Martin has also the art of being a good mixer, and an able public speaker. An authority on advertising matters, he is a valued Past President of the Association of Canadian Advertisers and the Advertising and Sales Club of Toronto. In addition to his many other activities he also gives much of his time to Rotary as a member of its Toronto organization.

An enthusiastic golfer but not a slavish one, he disclaims title to any cups. His primary hobby is books. Next in line comes photography and it is said of him that he seldom goes anywhere without his miniature camera which, with him to direct it, has provided some of the most striking illustrations for Massey-Harris advertising.

John H. F. Turner

TALK about fishing and shooting and you'll bring a gleam to the eye of John H. F. Turner any time of day. Trouble is, Mr. Turner, like a lot of other Canadians these days, is in the position where hunting and fishing are just two of the pleasant things he used to do before the war claimed most of his time.

These days Mr. Turner is concerned most of his waking hours with such things as narrow fabrics, cotton and jute cordage, cotton mill waste, tents and awnings and similar related products. That's because he is cotton administrator for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

In succeeding J. G. Dodds, who organized the cotton administration of the board, Mr. Turner stepped into one of the most important branches of the textile and clothing group. His office is in Montreal, but Mr. Turner started life a maritimer.

He was born at Four Falls, N.B., on the last day of 1900 and after attending public school and Andover Grammar School entered the Bank of Montreal at Perth, N.B., when he was 16. For several years his career followed the banker's pattern, taking him to various branch staffs

in the Maritimes, Montreal and head office. From 1925 to 1929 he was at the bank's branches in London, Eng., and Paris, France.

Subsequently Mr. Turner was accountant and assistant manager at Hamilton and assistant manager at the main office in Montreal. In 1934 he was transferred to Toronto in the assistant manager's department and in 1938 returned to Montreal, where he was appointed assistant manager of the main office.

Mr. Turner is a bridge enthusiast, "but no Culbertson," by his own admission. He is active in the work of the Federated Charities of Montreal, the C.P.C., Canadian Club and St. James Club. His eldest brother is Major-General G. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., attached to army headquarters overseas. Mr. Turner is married to the former Miss Jean McIlwraith, of Hamilton and they have one son.



THE first application of the principle of selective service in Canada was in the field of technical and administrative personnel. That fact points to the most acute shortage so far experienced in connection with manpower.

It is a continuing shortage despite various measures taken to meet it and is likely to continue for the duration of the war. The shortage, of course, does NOT apply to the whole field of professional and managerial people. It applies only to the technicians who deal with the making of goods rather than with human relations. There are too few chemists but not too few lawyers. There are too few production managers but too many sales managers.

The armed forces, the civil service and expanding industry are in keen competition for engineers, chemists, electricians and executives. Canada started the war with a reserve of these classes suitable for a peacetime economy and in order to make the supply fit the wartime economy they had to be doled out.

The government itself drew heavily on industry for some of its key personnel. The new government-owned war industries had to be staffed largely by drawing personnel from

With the armed forces, the civil service and expanding industry in keen competition for engineers, chemists, electricians and executives, and a growing shortage in manpower generally, a marked shift is taking place in the emphasis in education. Scientific and technical studies are forging ahead at the expense of cultural and humanitarian. Few teachers are being trained in wartime.

The impact of present rates of taxation on higher education has yet to be demonstrated. The effect may be to throw the burden of higher education on the state.

civilian industries and that meant a great deal of up-grading of personnel in the industries from which technicians and executives were drawn.

Students in scientific courses at the universities were encouraged to continue their studies rather than enlist. This year some 500 first year students are to receive financial assistance to enable them to proceed with advanced studies for the technical professions and already a considerable number of students who had already started their courses and would otherwise have dropped them have been induced to go on to graduation by the same means.

The situation is bringing about a

marked shift in the emphasis in education. Scientific and technical studies are forging ahead at the expense of cultural and humanitarian. Careers once open to graduates in arts are no longer open. There are no inducements offered to persuade a youth to start or continue studies in arts when the armed forces offer adventure and an opportunity for high service and industry offers good wages.

The shortage of the professional groups most needed for war purposes is not likely to diminish until the war ends. With all qualified personnel now fully employed there are only two sources to which to look for addi-

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

It's Capital's Use That Counts

BY P. M. RICHARDS

POST-WAR planning? Apparently everybody's doing it. One hundred and twelve "principal" American organizations doing post-war planning are listed in the revised report on such bodies of the Twentieth Century Fund (New York), and many more planning agencies are at work in Britain and Canada and South America and Australia and Sweden and in every country where people are still able to concern themselves with problems beyond those of their own day-to-day survival.

However, the Twentieth Century Fund's report doesn't present plans or findings but only classifies the various planning agencies according to their fields of research, so for something concrete I have turned to "Can We Have Victory after Victory?" by Clinton Davidson, of Fiduciary Counsel Inc., Jersey City, N.J. This is a brochure (if that's the word), a very impressive brochure, rather than a book. It consists of facts and figures and graphs, very strikingly and dynamically presented, and is so compelling that one's first reaction is that there's no point in going further; this must be the answer. Then one begins to question.

Mr. Davidson asserts, as does Mr. von Tresckow in his *Barron's* article already discussed in this column, that the great post-war need is the building up of new capital to provide work for the enormously increased army of workers when the return of peace ends the war production boom. He shows us, ominously, four "portents of post-war depression"—post-war farm over-production, disappearance of export markets, consequences of wartime industrial distortion, and hugely increased debt and taxes. He suggests a war-end debt of \$200 billions (comparing with a 1937 debt of \$42 billions, then considered amply high), and says that interest service on this would swallow up the equivalent of the entire 1939 U.S. Federal tax revenue. What shall be done, he asks, with 20 million ex-war workers and 7 million ex-soldiers when all post-war portents point to the darkest depression in history, with production falling at least to the 1932 level and unemployment soaring to the 18 million mark? The answer, he indicates, lies in the building up of new capital for investment.

A Matter of Incentive

I agree that new capital investment is necessary, but I do not think, as Mr. Davidson gives every evidence of doing, that capital investment inevitably follows from, or is the same thing as, the creation of capital. In making employment, the existence of the capital is not the decisive factor, but rather the willingness of capital to expose itself to the risk of loss in the hope that a satisfactory profit will reward success. That willingness exists or does not exist according to the seeming probabilities of achieving either profit or loss. If the risk appears high and the possible profit unattractively small, capital naturally will not take a chance; it would be foolish to do so. Thus it seems to me that the essential post-war need is the existence of

conditions which favor venturesome capital. This need not mean unbridled speculation or even *laissez-faire* capitalism; it does mean scope for the spirit of enterprise. And this latter, he it noted, hasn't existed since the big crash of 1929—and there has been no prosperity since, except the artificial prosperity of this wartime.

Odds Against Risk-Takers

Without intending to do so, Mr. Davidson himself provides evidence to support this. For example, he remarks that it now takes a larger national income to provide reasonably full employment than was formerly the case, and that more investment (in capital goods) is needed nowadays to support national income. This is brought out only to support his contention (and his plan to provide for it) that a larger-than-ever capital investment is needed after the war, but he does not explain why the employment-producing powers of capital investment have thus been diminishing. The actual explanation, I contend (and it nullifies Mr. Davidson's argument) is that in recent years the owners of capital have become progressively less confident of their ability to take risks successfully. In other words, it wasn't any lack of investment capital that was responsible for unemployment; it was the lack of opportunities for the profitable employment of capital.

To assure the existence in sufficient volume after the war of the capital he asserts will otherwise be lacking, Mr. Davidson suggests Recovery Bonds. These are to be created by forcing industry to invest 20 per cent of its income subject to excess profits tax in interest-free Recovery Bonds, the Government having the use of the money now and industry having this nice nest-egg to use for the conversion of plants from war to peace uses and for the development of new products. But will industry use this nest-egg for the speculative development of new products, or for any other risk-involving purpose, if it doesn't see a good prospect of earning a worthwhile profit thereby? Again, it's the existence of conditions which favor speculative enterprise that is the deciding factor, not the mere existence of capital. Lack of understanding of this simple but vital fact has befuddled the Roosevelt New Deal and all other synthetic recovery movements. It seems likely to befuddle reconstruction after World War II.

The creation of conditions conducive to "risk" investment is difficult to accept as our aim because it seems to be opposed to the present-day notion of a planned economy, or at least of an economy closely regulated by government. But it is nevertheless the condition we must sooner or later accept if we purpose clinging to a capitalistic economy. If we do so purpose, we must surely be consistent and make it our constant endeavor to maintain conditions favorable to its successful functioning.



With much of their city still in ruins from Nazi bombing, the people of Coventry, England, are looking forward to the day of reconstruction when many of their ancient edifices will take shape again under the builder's hand. One of these will be famous Coventry Cathedral, plans for the rebuilding of which are now in progress under the direction of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., above. His design for the new building will have to be planned round the tower, apse and outside walls of the Cathedral. Although offering an excellent target these were unharmed.

ional people to provide for expansion and to fill the inevitable gaps caused by illness and death.

One is the re-training of older persons who are qualified in some other line and accustomed to earn their living that way. Many an engineer who turned life insurance salesman when business was bad may brush up on his original technical profession and return to it.

A number of architects who, like salesmen, are somewhat of a war casualty are becoming engineers by returning to college for short courses. Hundreds of men whose peace-time jobs are folding up are taking stock of whatever technical training or experience they may have had in order to use it adjusting themselves to the new conditions, usually at great sacrifices in income.

The other source of potential recruits for the professional men now in demand is youth. The co-operation of the universities has been enlisted by the federal Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel in order to get them to speed up their courses and graduate as many as possible. Here, however, the schools have to compete with the attractions of the armed forces and the lure of good wages.

It takes a little selling to convince a high-spirited, patriotic lad that his duty is to spend three years at college when his friends are joining the air force. One of the unfortunate features of the situation is that where, ordinarily, the best type of youth goes into the professions, the tendency will now be reversed and the less ambitious, the less venturesome, the less patriotic will be those who will take advantage of education while the stronger characters go to war.

Brain-power Reserve

The shift in emphasis in education along with the industrial and economic developments which give rise to it will provide Canada with a formidable reserve of productive brain power. The full employment of this reserve will be one of the more important problems of the post-war period.

Before the war lack of employment and lower scales of remuneration drove many Canadian scientists and technicians to seek employment abroad. Now that movement has been halted. If it is not to be resumed in the post-war period there must be larger opportunities for employment in Canada than in the past in productive industry. That will involve capital and a plan of development. By a bold application of capital, whether governmental or private, to new productive tasks in Canada after the end of hostilities it will be possible to retain in the country the supply of professional and managerial personnel now being accumulated.

Moreover it will be possible to provide full employment for the great

mass of the working population, including the ex-servicemen if full use is made of the planning and directive abilities of the group now under discussion. If reasonably full employment of these people can be made possible the adjustment of the balance in the professional and executive field back to a peace-time level will be smoother.

That adjustment will inevitably involve more attention to cultural and humanitarian pursuits than is possible now. For instance few teachers are being trained in wartime. Many will be needed later on but an undue slowing up in industry would drive more people into that profession than could be employed. Competition for jobs would force down salaries. The lowering of salaries would lead to a lowering of the standards of education.

Effects of Taxes

The impact of present rates of taxation on higher education has yet to be demonstrated. They may well have the effect of throwing the burden of higher education on the state. It seems reasonably certain that parents will not have the money to send their children through university in as great numbers as formerly. The government, needing graduates for the technical professions, is now taking over part of the burden of training engineers and, if present rates of income tax continue, may have to enter still more actively into the field of higher education.

Wartime economic controls coupled with the necessity of mass production have accelerated the trend to large business units in all fields, production, transportation and distribution. The small operator who can not grow big tends to grow smaller and eventually pass over into the class of employees working for the larger units.

The new crop of technicians and executives produced by the war are becoming schooled in the methods of large scale operation. The trend to larger business units is not likely to be reversed after the war ends although there may be greater opportunities for small scale operation than there are now.

Much of Canada's war plant has been built out of public funds, the government-owned and government-assisted companies have drawn many millions of dollars from the treasury. Available funds for investment in the hands of private individuals are being decreased by income taxes and succession duties. The excess profits tax prevents corporation reserves from increasing.

The job of converting a war plant to a peace plant will require capital on a large scale and, if the abilities of the classes referred to here are to be employed, it must proceed as soon as war activity slackens. A continuance of government investment in industry would seem to be indicated.

Facts About Oil Royalties

"ROYALTIES" is the English translation or equivalent of the Latin terms *regalitates*, *jura regalia*, *jura regia*.

Originally it meant the sums paid to the King for the right to work the royal mines of gold and silver. Then it was applied to the payments made to the owner of private lands for the right to work mines of the inferior metals, such as coal.

Today the pendulum has swung round so that it seems odd to speak of oil as a product "inferior" to gold and silver. Of course oil has already been called "black gold", but mechanized warfare has served to re-emphasize its previous value.

In Canada, people's minds have turned more than ever before to the oil fields of the Turner Valley in Alberta, and to the opportunities of investment or speculation there. By this time many Canadians have acquired experience, gainfully or painfully, in buying shares in gold mining companies. Investment in oil royalties has one thing in common with any other kind of investment. The common principle is: "Before You Invest—Investigate". Then there are some points which are peculiar to it.

The wise investor knows the value of the advice which he can obtain from his bank manager or from a reputable broker. He knows that he can look for information to those publications of good standing which offer financial services and he knows that the facilities of the Better Business Bureau are at his disposal. He (and perhaps we had better add "or she") realizes by this time, we hope, that the first thing to consider about any security issue is the pedigree of the firm which offers it.

The next thing to consider is just what you are being asked to buy when you are offered "Turner Valley Oil Royalties".

They are more correctly described as oil equities or oil interests. By far the greatest proportion of the independent drilling development in the Turner Valley has been financed by the sale of oil interests. This is the most popular method of oil financing in Canada. Through Trust Company management, it results in the prompt disbursement of income to royalty holders and a more flexible control of expenses.

The development of the area and the protection of investors are looked after in two ways: by the regulations laid down in Alberta, where the wells are situated, and by the securities regulations of the provinces where the initial funds are raised.

The Ontario Securities Commission, for instance, permits five classifications of oil royalties to be sold within its jurisdiction:

BY A. R. HASKELL

Manager, Toronto Better Business Bureau

1. The Landowner's Royalty, which is a percentage reserved by, or payable to, the landowner from a specified tract of land or well.

2. An Over-riding Royalty, which is a right of participation in the oil produced from a stated tract of land or well, subject only to prior payment of the Landowner's Royalty.

3. The regulations limit the Landowner's and the Over-riding Royalty to a total amount not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the oil from a stated tract of land or well.

4. A Preferred Net Royalty ranks immediately ahead of a Net Royalty as to participation in the net proceeds from the sale of oil for a stated period.

5. A Deferred Net Royalty is the same as a Net Royalty, except that participation in income is deferred.

Check the Facts

If "oil interests" meet the technical requirements of the Commission, they may be sold in Ontario, but, of course, the permission to sell does not guarantee results. To help the investor, the Commission requires that he be given a written offering sheet BEFORE he hands over his money.

For instance, if the offering is a "drilling royalty", (a preferred Net Royalty issued to finance the drilling operations), this must be set out in the sheet so that the buyer knows the well has not yet been drilled.

Or if the well is already producing, the offering form on a producing royalty will clearly indicate the amount of oil produced in specified periods, the present production and the offering price. It will also carry the following statement:—"This investment should be regarded as a depreciating asset and sufficient allowance made for return of capital before any return of income".

Two questions that you should find the answers to are:—How long has the well in which you are buying an interest or a royalty been in operation, and secondly, what is its production record? The typical Royalty is just formed for the exploitation of one well and the life of a well is relatively short. Oil well production decreases rapidly or gradually according to the physical qualities of the well.

Another factor in this field is that there is no market for daily price quotations, so that oil interests may be sold at different prices during the one day in places not far apart.

Since the entire revenue is paid out as realized, the company never acquires a reserve or corporate continuity. A return on a Royalty is really a return of capital plus profits. So, where two or three per cent per month is paid, it must be remembered that, in part, this is a return of capital. It is conservative practice to regard all income from oil royalties as a return of capital until the original amount has been paid.

25 YEARS' SERVICE



LOUIS WHITE

Louis White, Toronto representative and top producer of The Great-West Life Assurance Company, celebrated his Silver Anniversary with the Company on August 15. During his 25 years of service Mr. White has established one of the most outstanding sales records in the life insurance business on this continent.

In his 25 years with the Company, Mr. White has held every executive office that it is possible to attain in the Company's Honour Production Club—The President's Club—membership in which is limited to leading producers. This year he is President of this club for the fifth time. To attain that office he led the entire field force in both Canada and the United States in production. He has also qualified for every sales convention that has been held by the Company and has been Convention Leader many times.

For his sound counsel and advice on all insurance problems Mr. White is highly regarded among his extensive clientele to whom he always finds time to be of service in addition to consistently producing a large volume of new business.

DESTINATION UNKNOWN
PURPOSE ASSURED!

A Gun-Mounting Shop at one of Dosco's plants, where guns are mounted and roll forth—ready to send shells for their explosive appointment with the Axis.

DOMINION STEEL & COAL
CORPORATION LIMITED

Only Producer of Steel and Steel Products in Canada Wholly Self-Sustained Within the Empire



Plants, Warehouses and Sales Offices across Canada

2622N

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 3½% SINKING FUND DEBENTURES

To mature September 1st, 1957
(Callable on or after September 1st, 1955)

Price: 99.50 and accrued interest
yielding over 3.54%

Descriptive circular is available on request.

A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED

Business Established 1889

TORONTO

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria London, Eng.

REDUCED FIRE RATES

ON DWELLING POLICIES

makes possible

**ADDITIONAL PERILS COVER
WITHOUT INCREASING PREMIUMS**

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT GROUP
357 BAY ST. TORONTO

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:

AGENCY BUILDING EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W. CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. REGINA, SASK.
411 AVENUE BUILDING SASKATOON, SASK.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS

THE successful management of securities and real estate is a full-time job . . . and one that requires expert knowledge and complete facilities.

Our Management Service provides for your investments the supervision of men who devote their whole time to such matters . . . and who are trained and experienced. You may authorize us to assume as much responsibility as you wish . . . to take over the entire management of your property . . . or to act only on your instructions . . . or in the case of urgent necessity. Our officers will be glad to give you more information about Management Service.



**THE ROYAL TRUST
COMPANY**

405

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

NEON PRODUCTS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please inform me as to the current market quotation on the common stock of Neon Products of Western Canada Limited, also how the company is doing in regard to profits, and the current yield on an investment in the stock.

—D. S. W., Saskatoon, Sask.

I can't give you the current price or yield, because there seems to have been no trading in this stock for several weeks. However, the annual dividend rate is 60 cents per common share, and on the basis of the last recorded price of 9¼ the yield would be 6½ per cent. The company's recently-published annual report indicates that it strengthened its financial position considerably during the latest fiscal year. As at April 30, 1942, the company had a net working capital of \$27,780 as compared with an excess of current liabilities over current assets of \$115,831 the year before. Cash amounted to \$14,339 at the year-end.

While gross revenue from signs, bul-

letins and posters was increased to \$760,302 in the latest year, from \$733,738 the previous year and \$676,466 two years before, net income was down from \$73,625 to \$56,530 and after \$3 a share paid on the preferred stock, 84c per share was earned on the common stock as compared with \$1.15 per share earned the year before and \$1.24 per share two years ago. Dividends of 60c per share were again paid on the stock. Direct costs, including maintenance, advanced from \$393,029 to \$436,931.

GOLD MINING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A statement from you as to the outlook for gold stocks as investments in view of the exigencies of wartime would be appreciated by me, and, I am sure, by others of your readers.

—D. A. J., Edmonton, Alta.

In view of the rapidly changing developments it is difficult to offer any advice as to what lies ahead of the gold producers, wartime requirements having relegated the demand for all possible gold output into second place

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND: American stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area some months ago and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be erected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price unsettlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

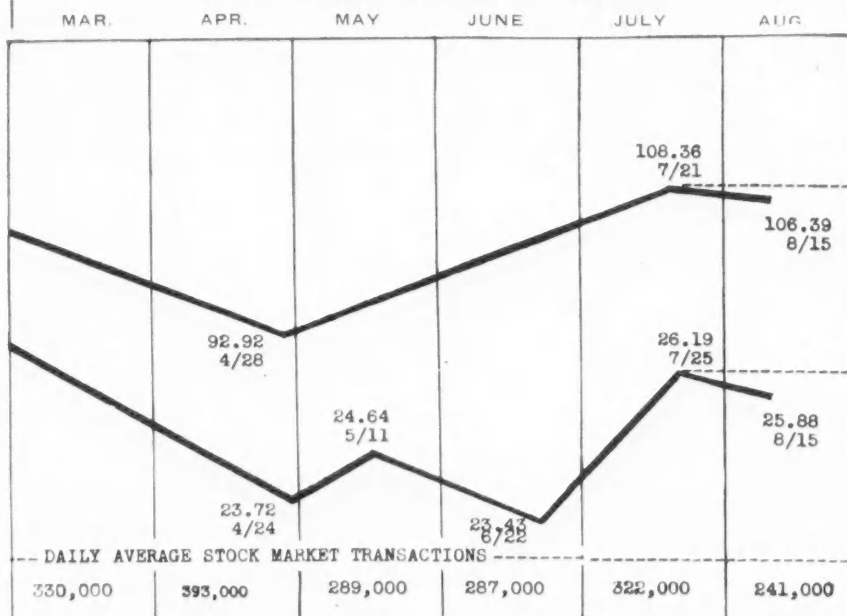
COMMON STOCKS ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENTS

For approximately two years the American investor witnessed the tortuous conversion of his country to a war basis. This conversion was deflationary in its effect on psychology and was largely accompanied by depressing news from the war fronts. Throughout the two-year period, however, railroad stocks failed to move under the low points established by them at the commencement of the period—May 1940. Furthermore, the bulk of industrial stocks, even under the combined effect of Pearl Harbor and of tax selling in December 1941, plus the tax break of early 1942, were not pushed substantially under their 1940 support points.

Now that war conversion, with its many industrial and earnings uncertainties, is largely past, leaving investors in position to take a somewhat clearer view of earnings trends over the year or two ahead, the question arises as to whether the uncertainties of daily and weekly war fortunes alone are to dominate the market or if attention will be given to other considerations. A check on American experience in early 1918, following their then conversion to a war economy, and of British experience from mid-1940 (immediately following that country's war conversion) to date, indicates that war events alone failed to dominate the major trend, although they were sometimes reflected in the smaller swings.

Over the past several weeks the market has been vulnerable to intermediate decline on technical grounds alone (see our Forecast of July 25 for discussion). Added to this vulnerability has been discouraging war news. Ability of stocks, under the pressure of both factors, to now hold within technical correction limits, which we estimate at around 105/102 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, would be distinctly encouraging. This would suggest that the market, after two years of war domination, has begun to turn its attention to other forces. Not to be overlooked in this connection is the increasing investment attractiveness of stocks as individual income taxes rise and interest rates on bonds remain low.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake



WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government wartime programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

2% on Savings—Safety
Deposit Boxes \$3 and up
—Mortgage Loans.

**CANADA
PERMANENT**
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed \$66,000,000

McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 23.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend amounting to three cents per share for the third quarter of 1942, has been declared, payable September 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record at close of business August 31st, 1942.

By Order of the Board,

H. M. ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer
Toronto, Ont., August 12th, 1942.

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 90

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of September, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of June, 1942.

By order of the Board,

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED,
Secretary.
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
August 15th, 1942.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 59

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per share, payable on all of the outstanding shares of the company on September 19, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 29, 1942.

G. G. KEW

Secretary

Windsor, Ont.,
August 11, 1942.

CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES Limited

Dividend Notice

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1942 to shareholders of record the close of business September 15th.

By order of the Board,

F. H. ELLIS,
Secretary

GOLD & DROSS

for the duration. Gold producers, already laboring under restrictions as to supplies, labor shortages and heavy taxation, have now had placed on them a maximum rate of production, and limits as to extent of development, to conserve machinery, supplies and labor.

The trend is toward directing all available manpower to where most needed for increased production of vital and strategic metals, and just how far this will affect gold mines, where the labor situation is already serious, is still to be determined. Reduced crews and restrictions on expansion will probably mean lower output and profits. The new order will undoubtedly force the closing down of any remaining developing mine, but whether it will mean dividend cuts for individual companies remains to be seen. Some of the gold producers can likely get along with less labor but there is a limit to the extent to which they can economize. Over the long-term gold shares at current prices should prove worthwhile investments, and personally I favor the younger gold producers, those with possibilities for greater growth and capital appreciation in the post-war period.

Mr. Executive
Don't VIBRATE



INSULATE
with
SPUN ROCK
WOOL
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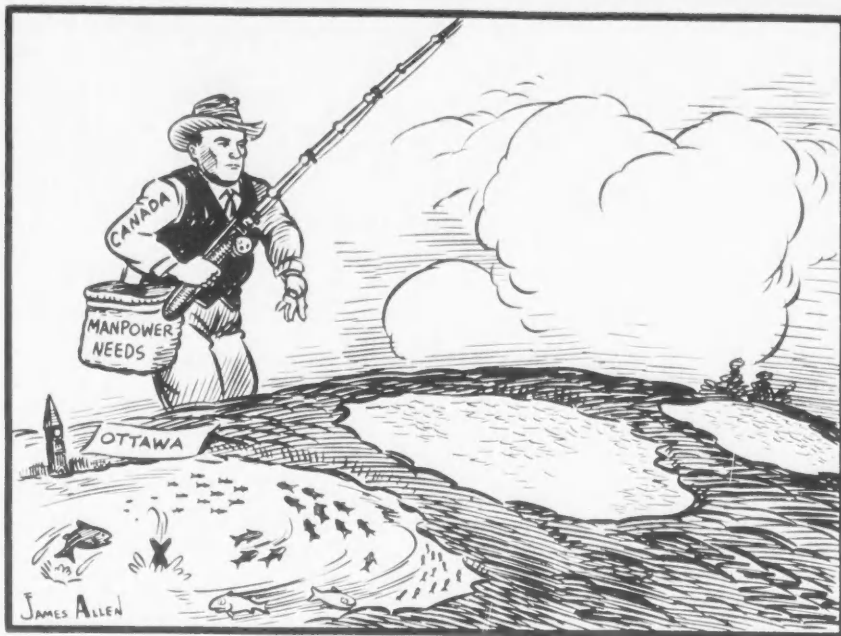
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DIVIDEND NOTICE
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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the third quarter ending September 30th, 1942. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, October 1st, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of September, 1942.

H. H. BRONSDON,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, August 12th, 1942.



A LIKELY LOOKING POOL

JAMAICA PUB. SERVICE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a shareholder of Jamaica Public Service Ltd., I would be glad of information regarding the current trend and as to the extent that the war is affecting earnings.

—P. L. C., Westmount, Que.

A continuation of the upward trend in earnings experienced by Jamaica Public Service Limited in recent years is shown in results for the first half of the current year. For the six months ended June 30, 1942, operating revenue showed an increase of \$116,808, from \$584,193 to \$701,001 and net income available for dividends held \$31,390 of this improvement, being up from \$107,169 to \$138,559. This gain is equivalent to approximately 23c per share on the 135,000 common shares outstanding. It will be recalled that following the new peaks established by operating revenues and net income for the year ended December 31, 1941, Russell D. Bell, president, stated in the annual report that a continued expansion of services might be expected, but that the extent of this expansion was open to conjecture due to the many uncertain factors involved under present conditions. Net for 1941 was \$1.15 per share as compared with adjusted earnings of \$1.08 for 1940 and the 68c dividend that is being paid.

FEDERAL FOUNDRIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you tell me what progress is being made by Federal Foundries and Steel Company Limited? I have been interested in this company for some time and would appreciate up-to-date information.

—R. P. B., Oakville, Ont.

It was reported the other day that Federal Foundries and Steel Company has brought a second furnace into operation and that production for August is likely to set a new high mark for the company. The value of production for the first seven months of 1942 showed a progressive increase, with the exception of July when output was interrupted while preparations were made for the bringing in of the second furnace. The quality of the steel produced in recent months has been improved and it is reported that orders on hand are sufficient to keep the company's plants operating for months to come.

AMALGAMATED KIRKLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Any information you can give me as to progress of development at Amalgamated Kirkland will be appreciated. I held Canadian Kirkland shares which were exchanged some time ago.

—W. N. B., Cornwall, Ont.

Amalgamated Kirkland Mines has discontinued operations for the duration of the war. To continue such exploration would require permission from Ottawa and similar action is general throughout the gold mining industry with a view to conserving labor and supplies used by non-

producing gold properties. I understand an arrangement has been effected by which all obligations regarding work and financing are suspended until after the war.

Little more appears to be known now about the prospects for the property than when exploration commenced, as the crosscut from the 3,000-foot level at Macassa is still about 135 feet from the boundary. Surface work and diamond drilling indicated the possibility of an important structure well to the south of any intensive development in that section of the Kirkland Lake area. So far the exploration drive from the 3,000-foot level has intersected a number of small fractures carrying low grade values, and geological conditions mainly are favorable.

LUNWARD GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Have you any information available as to developments to date and prospects for Lunward Gold Mines, a company formed last year, I believe, by Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines?

—J. G. D., St. Catharines, Ont.

While diamond drilling on the Lunward Gold Mines' property near Sioux Lookout failed to confirm the surface indications of a commercial orebody, the mining engineer in charge, A. G. Horning, regards the area as favorable prospecting territory. Drilling was stopped some time ago, but further geologizing was to be done this summer as it was thought there was a good chance of improving the present zones as well as making further discoveries.

Murdoch Mosher, president, in a progress report issued last April stated that 8,310 feet were drilled in 32 holes, on the so-called "main" and "swamp" showings. A winter road has been cut from the Sioux Lookout-Dinorwic road to the property, and a full set of camp buildings erected. The company at that time had cash and liquid securities to the value of \$21,250, and the intention was to protect such of the claims as were considered the most valuable.

PICKLE CROW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold some Pickle Crow shares and have been wondering if I should continue to do so. The present dividend is quite satisfactory but is there any assurance of it being maintained? I would also like a few details as to the ore picture.

J. H. E., Calgary, Alta.

At the annual meeting in May, J. E. Hammel, president of Pickle Crow Gold Mines, informed shareholders that conditions would have to become much worse before the present dividend of 30 cents a share annually would be endangered. The reduction from 40 to 30 cents a year was due to the difficult labor and supply situation consequent upon the war. While production has suffered some present earnings, if maintained, will more than cover dividend requirements. Earnings last year were 36 cents a share compared with over 42 cents in 1940.

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The mine physically is in excellent shape and there is no concern over ore reserves. As much ore is developed in the "Howell" vein as at any previous time and in addition a large tonnage of good ore is indicated by development of the north vein. Recently purchased claims also provide ample protection for the north ore on both strike and dip.

The company's liquid position was never better. Net working capital was increased slightly last year despite the fact that dividends exceeded net profits by over \$114,000. Working capital at the end of the year was \$857,739 against \$833,006 a year previous.

Estimated ore reserves in the "Howell" vein are sufficient to supply the mill at the current rate for about 3½ years, and the average grade is \$13.57 per ton. The average recovery per ton milled last year was \$18.69. As the grade from the north vein is also considerably under the average milled so far the likelihood of a general decline of the per ton recovery is indicated when it becomes necessary to use the reserves of lower grade ore. Drifting on the 750-foot level in the north vein gave an average grade of around \$12.



F. Cyril James, McGill University head, whose address on post-war reconstruction was heard by The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants at Calgary, Aug. 19.

WHILE on a voyage in convoy with a cargo of petrol from Greenock to Narvik, the motor vessel "Coxwold," owned by the Yorkshire Dale Steamship Co., Ltd., but requisitioned by the Minister of War Transport under charter-party, stranded off the Isle of Skye, in the early morning of May 7, 1940, sustaining damage. At that time military operations were still proceeding in Norway, and it was admitted that the voyage was a warlike operation. Under the charter-party, the Government, represented by the Ministry of War Transport, insured the war risks, while the marine perils were insured by the owners in the marine insurance market.

According to the findings of the arbitrator to whom the case was referred to determine the liability of the respective insurers, the casualty was due to the fact that (1) a certain light was not burning with full power owing to the war; (2) that the weather was slightly foggy; and (3) that there was an unexpected and unexplained tidal set. He found there was no negligence in navigation and that the loss occurred during the warlike operation.

This finding that the loss was due to a war risk was challenged by the Ministry of War Transport, and the case went before Lord Chief Justice Caldecote, in the King's Bench Division, who in his judgment said that the shipowners must prove that the damage sustained was proximately caused by the warlike operation, as otherwise it was a marine risk. He went on to state that from observation in decided cases there was ground for saying that, once a ship was on a warlike operation, unless there was some plain and intervening cause, damage suffered during the operation was damage proximately caused by that operation.

Tidal Current

Reliance was placed by the Ministry upon the unexplained tidal set as indicating a marine risk, but Lord Caldecote held that this was not enough, although it was one of the circumstances of the vessel's voyage in convoy, equally with her inability to get a clear view of the lighthouse light, or her sailing without lights or zigzagging. If she had come into collision with another ship, he said, the same principles could be applied as if she went ashore, and, if she was on a warlike operation, then the damage sustained was the result of

that operation. He accordingly held that the arbitrator was right in finding that the loss was due to a war risk and was covered by the Ministry.

On appeal by the Ministry to the British Court of Appeal, this decision was reversed. In delivering the judgment of the Court, Lord Justice Scott said that in his opinion the loss was not only *prima facie* a loss by perils of the sea, as many war losses might also be, but was on all the facts, really and exclusively, such a loss, and in no sense was it a loss by "warlike operations."

After exhaustively quoting the authorities, the Lord Justice stated that although the "Coxwold" was no doubt engaged on a warlike operation, because she was carrying a war cargo for war purposes, yet the nature of her cargo had nothing to do with the unknown and unexpected set of the tide which carried her onto the rocks. If a great wave had fallen down on her bridge, he said, the sea peril would have been the sole cause of the particular average loss. He added: How did the strange tidal current differ?

Question of Law

To the argument that there was a finding of fact that the loss was by a war peril, and that the Court could not go behind that finding, Lord Justice Scott replied that the question of *causa proxima*, when all the facts were stated, as in this case, was a pure question of law. Lord Justices MacKinnon and Luxmoor, in written judgments, concurred with Lord Justice Scott, and the appeal of the Ministry was allowed. Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted, and the shipowners took the case to the Court of last resort.

In the House of Lords, the unanimous decision of five judges was that the damage sustained by the vessel was the direct consequence of the warlike operation on which she was engaged and that the loss was due to war risks. In delivering the judgment, allowing the appeal of the shipowners, the Lord Chancellor said that the "Coxwold" was in an escorted

convoy of four vessels in charge and under the orders of a naval officer. The convoy was proceeding without navigation lights at a speed of about nine knots. Visibility was poor and at times there were heavy rain squalls. The convoy was zigzagging.

He referred to the contention before the arbitrator that the "Coxwold" met with a disaster owing to negligent navigation by those on board, and the finding of the arbitrator that there was no improper navigation of the vessel, and also to the view of Lord Justice Luxmoor in the Court of Appeal who thought it was plain that the arbitrator had found that the proximate cause of the stranding was an unexpected and unexplained tidal set, but the Lord Chancellor said he did not so read the special case stated by the arbitrator. He deduced that the arbitrator's view was that though the tidal set would have brought the vessel nearer to the land than she would otherwise have been, it was the combination with this of the alteration of course ordered for the avoidance of an enemy submarine which was the effective cause of the disaster.

Proximate Cause

He further stated that when Lord Justice Scott inquired in the Court of Appeal what facts there were which could establish that the stranding was proximately caused by a warlike operation, he omitted to mention that in order to avoid an enemy sub-

marine the "Coxwold," under naval orders, turned at right angles to her normal course and continued in this direction for half an hour. This fact, combined with all the other circumstances, was enough, he said, to support the arbitrator's conclusion that the stranding was the consequence of warlike operations.

While a vessel which is carrying munitions of war from one war base to another is "engaged in warlike operations," this, he pointed out, is an entirely different thing from saying that any and every accident which happens to such a ship during her voyage is the consequence of a warlike operation. Because an accident happens "during a warlike operation," it is not necessarily, he said, "the consequence of a warlike operation."

It seemed, said the Lord Chancellor, that there was no abstract proposition the application of which would provide an answer in every case. One had to ask what was the effective and predominant cause of the accident, whatever the nature of the accident. It was well settled, he said, that a marine risk did not become a war risk merely because the conditions of war might make it more probable that the marine risk would operate and a loss would be caused. It was for this reason that sailing without lights or in convoy were regarded as consequences which did not in themselves convert marine risks into war risks, but where the facts established that the operation of a war peril was the proximate cause of the loss, then the conclusion that the loss was due to war risks followed, he said.

In the present case, concluded the Lord Chancellor, where the finding was that so substantial a deviation was ordered for the express purpose of avoiding an enemy submarine and was not subsequently corrected, there was no reason for saying that the arbitrator, in finding that the loss was the direct consequence of a warlike operation, was disregarding what had already been laid down by the House of Lords.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

As you will note from the attached slip I am a subscriber to your excellent paper, and as such would appreciate your answers to the following questions:

1. I am carrying an automobile policy, covering public liability, to the extent of a 10,000 20,000 clause, property damage, fire, theft and passenger hazard. I understand that the passenger hazard is not operative in Ontario, but is in other provinces. I am a commercial traveller and many times pick up a member of the armed forces to speed him on his way. Supposing that I should be mixed up in an accident whilst driving such a member of the forces and he were either badly hurt or, worse, killed. What action, if any, could be taken against me by the Dominion Government, whose ward the member of the armed forces is?

2. Is it correct that awards have been given against private citizens where damage or death has resulted from such an instance as outlined above? I would greatly appreciate

any advice or enlightenment you can give me on the above subject. For if a private citizen can be held liable by the Government, it follows that I, as well as other travellers, will be forced to pass these men on the highways and not help them on their way.

— E. L. D., Hamilton, Ont.

As far as the Province of Ontario is concerned, an amendment to the Highway Traffic Act passed in 1935 relieved the motorist of legal liability for injury to or death of a gratuitous passenger while his car is on the highway or public thoroughfare. While this provision applies to the motorist while his car is on the highway or public thoroughfare, there was also an amendment to the Ontario Negligence Act passed at the same time which reads as follows:

"In any action brought for any loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or death of any person being carried in, or upon, or entering, or getting onto, or alighting from a motor vehicle other than a vehicle operated in the business of carrying passengers for compensation, and the owner or driver of the motor vehicle which the injured or deceased person was being carried in, or upon, or entering, or getting onto, or alighting from, is one of the persons found to be at fault or negligent, no damages, contribution or indemnity shall be recoverable for the portion of the loss or damage so caused by the fault or negligence of such owner or driver, and the portion of the loss or damage so caused by the fault or negligence of such owner or driver shall be determined although such owner or driver is not a party to the action."

Thus the liability of a motorist to a gratuitous passenger, whether soldier or civilian, for damages would appear to be effectively eliminated in Ontario. In some other Provinces and in some States where the liability has not been eliminated, the motorist would still be liable where the person injured or killed was either a soldier or civilian. I know of no case in Ontario since the change in the law referred to where the motorist has been held liable for damages in the case of injury to or death of a gratuitous passenger. This, of course, does not relieve the motorist of any penalty to which he may be liable under the Criminal Law.

Company Reports

Eagle Star in Strong Position

AMONG the strong and well-managed British companies doing business in Canada is the Eagle Star Insurance Company Limited, with head office in London and Canadian head office in Toronto. Despite war conditions, it continues to grow in business and financial strength. In the fire department last year the premiums (less reinsurance) amounted to \$896,109, while the net claims paid and outstanding totalled £377,116, and, after providing for reserve, etc., the profit, amounting to £72,000, was carried to profit and loss account. The fire fund increased during the year from £433,408 to £458,443.

In the accident department there was a profit of £21,000; in the employers' liability department a profit of £3,000; in the motor department a profit of £35,000; in the general insurance department a profit of £93,000; and in the marine department a profit of £50,000; all of which amounts were carried to profit and loss account. After making provision for the final instalments of the 1941 dividends, amounting to £72,051, the balance at credit of the profit and loss account was £554,254, as compared with £523,273 at the end of the previous year.

Total resources of the company at the end of 1941 were £25,507,676, in addition to which there was the uncalled capital of £2,056,618, making a grand total of £27,564,294, showing the ample security behind the company's policies. Total premium income in 1941 was £5,010,608, of which £3,513,206 was derived from the fire, marine, employers' liability, accident, motor and general departments, and £1,497,402 from the life and annuity department.

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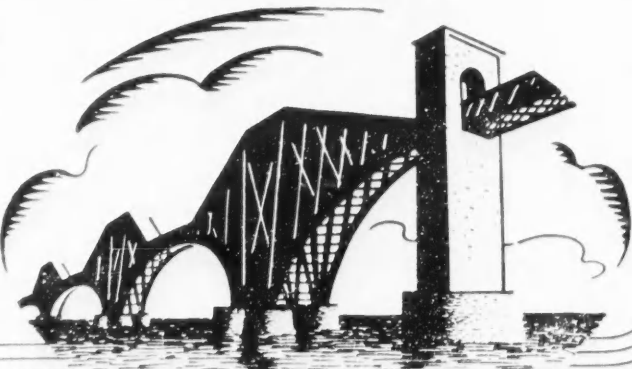
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Britain Is a Hard Land Now

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent
in London

If Americans still believe that England is the England of P. G. Wodehouse—that the industrial effort of Britain has been the heroic struggle of anxious, rather untrained men, with hopelessly outdated machinery in an anachronistic productive apparatus, Britain's information services have fallen down badly on their jobs, says Mr. Layton. Britain now is hard and efficient.

RELIABLE evidence tells a disturbing story of the picture accepted by the American citizen of Great Britain at war. For so long it was the earnest desire of film magnates in Hollywood no less than of minor British novelists and playwrights in the suburbs of London to portray a Britain which stood immovably on its close-cropped lawn where the ugliness and brutality of the industrial machine came not near. The Englishman hunted and fished and moved like a vacant will-o'-the-wisp between his country house and his town flat, or, if he had not the money, he earned a little on the land prosecuting a sort of agriculture drawn without modification from feudal precedent, or, if he was poor and urban, he slaved in a workshop of mediaeval design for a pittance which he expended in strong ale to forget his misery. And the spirit of England was the father effete, rather tired, rather pointless, spirit of a land clinging to its past.

Can it be true that any American—or, indeed, anyone else—ever accepted this view? If it is so, even if it is so in a small degree, there has been a degree of incompetence in our information services which in Russia would be rewarded by bullets. Americans, we are told, opine that Britain's agricultural war policy must mean that many of the cherished

will, when the full story can be told, overtop Germany's great effort in the black winter of the phoney war when she created the machines which were to crush Europe.

In agriculture, the results of war policy have as much relation to dabbling in private estates and uprooting lawns as a bomber has to a sparrow. Britain's agriculture is without exception the finest in the world. There are still the small holders whose great work is measurable more in terms of human effort and diligence than in terms of the mechanized agriculture by which Americans inevitably set their standards. But Britain also has her great farms. In this small island there are huge tracts of land ploughed, tended and cropped with the most modern of implements and with an understanding of the soil which will never permit its abuse. Her agriculture has swollen to embrace millions of acres almost virgin to the plough. On her downs (in which setting the Merrie England of antique fact and present misinterpretation never fitted more surely) the farmlands roll with the sweep of tractors and are alive with armies of men and women workers. How great a burden has been lifted from shipping by the enormous extension and rationalization of British farming!

Britain is a hard land now. Hard and solid and capable and determined. She is a land in which technical efficiency is known as an essential means to the sure end of victory, in which all the rush and thunder of the Industrial Revolution has been brought to a new pitch of intensity. How else is it to be supposed that the Royal Air Force was able within two years to exceed in numbers and quality the Luftwaffe on which so much of the industry of the Greater Germany was lavished? Britain lost practically all her military equipment at Dunkirk. Now she holds armies in the Far and Near East, sends thousands of tanks to Russia and is ready with the finest-equipped army the world has ever seen to smash direct into the heart of German-infested Europe. Does this sound like a feudal country of lawns, lazy agriculture and outmoded factories?

Achievements

It was in Britain that the industrial revolution was cradled which has fashioned the modern world. It was British brains that gave the world the steam engine, the road for heavy traffic, the implements to win a greater harvest from the land. It was also British brains that gave to war the tank. Britain's industry today does not compare unfavorably with Russian industry or German industry or American industry.

The output per industrial worker in Britain is greater than in any of these lands. The organization is more efficient than anywhere else, except in the specialist sections of U.S. industry. Her achievement in doubling the output of war equipment within a few months and from an already high level is an achievement which

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

THERE are big resources of ore in sight in Canada on which not a tap of work is being done. Despite this absolute truth a government publication issued by the Department of Munitions and Supply at Ottawa has published this statement:

"Canada's mineral resources are far from illimitable. Already a toll has been taken of the known ore reserves, and it is now virtually impossible to discover, and exploit quickly, any new sources of supply important enough to have a bearing on the outcome of the war."

Sudbury Basin Mines, by its own official estimates, has some 830,000 tons of ore disclosed in pilot exploration carried to only 250 ft. in depth. This ore is officially estimated to contain 2.5 per cent copper, 1.5 per cent lead, and 5.5 per cent zinc. In other words, some 41,000,000 lbs. of copper, 25,000,000 lbs. of lead, and 91,000,000 lbs. of zinc. These official estimates embrace only the original property of Sudbury Basin Mines. Since the estimate was made the company has taken over the very extensive properties of Treadwell-Yukon on which the indicated metal is much greater than on the original Sudbury Basin holdings. These scores of millions of pounds of metal are lying dormant in the ground. Meanwhile Ottawa sleeps. Shades of Rip Van Winkle!

Possibly the Metals Controller at Ottawa and the Department of Munitions and Supply may seek refuge behind their recent observation, "it is now virtually impossible to discover, and exploit quickly, any new source

of supply", etc., yet had there been less lethargy in the earlier stages of the war, the sleepers in question would not have had their self-erected refuge in which to take dubious shelter. The columns of this paper have carried repeated references to these big idle metal resources in the Sudbury Basin Mines.

International Nickel Co. of Canada made an operating profit of \$37,107,412 in the first half of 1942, compared with \$38,001,328 in the corresponding period of 1941. However, taxes, depreciation, and the retirement system absorbed over \$21,000,000 in the six months, thereby reducing the net profit to \$16,008,614. This compared with a net profit of \$17,315,607, in the first half of 1941.

Hard Rock Gold Mines treated 69,319 tons of ore during the six months ended June 30. Gross yield was \$608,385. Net profit after allowing for write-offs as well as taxes, was \$97,586, or a rate of 6.52 cents per share annually. The No. 2 shaft is progressing at a good rate toward 1,500 ft. in depth, and is already below 1,200 ft. This will soon give access to several new levels.

The employment of female labor to bolster working forces at Canada's nickel mines is under consideration.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines produced \$8,154,921 during the first half of 1942. This compared with \$8,335,819 during the corresponding period of 1941. A feature was the treatment of 903,455 tons of ore in the six months. This compared with 890,098

tons in the first half of last year. The gain of 13,357 tons may be taken as clear evidence that the labor supply has not deteriorated. Net profit for the first half of 1942 was \$2,267,311, compared with \$2,562,587 in the first half of 1941.

Sheep Creek Gold Mines produced \$85,045 during July when the mill handled 4,822 tons of ore. Output for the first seven months of the year reached \$561,822 as compared to \$573,879 in the first seven months of 1941.

East Malartic Gold Mines produced \$746,707 during the second quarter of 1942, representing a sharp rise above the preceding quarter when output was \$668,553. A feature was the increase in production accomplished in spite of a reduction of more than 10 per cent in tonnage going through the mill. Grade of ore rose from \$5.11 per ton in the first quarter to \$6.66 per ton in the second quarter.

Perron Gold Mines produced \$468,199 during the second quarter of 1942, compared with \$475,359 in the preceding quarter. Mill operations which

averaged 12,500 tons a month in the early part of this year were reduced to an average of about 11,500 tons a month in the second quarter.

The trek of men from the mines to the armed services appears to be on the decline. The reason for this is clear, namely, that possibly 80 per cent of the forces now engaged at the mines are not liable for military service. When the full limit of military demand is reached there will still be a large force of workmen at the mines, either too old or physically unfit for service in the armed forces. This is not surprising to those who have watched the trend from the opening days of the war. For example, whereas the entire Kirkland Lake gold area employed a little over 5,000 men at the outbreak of war, the voluntary enlistments of these men into the armed forces recently reached approximately 2,000 men. Other examples might be cited—as in the case of MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines where enlistments into the armed forces exceed 200 men, yet MacLeod-Cockshutt is only a moderate sized enterprise treating 650 tons of ore daily.

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Women's Wages: Social and Economic Question



The wartime role of Britain's women continues to grow. Girls of the Auxiliary Transport Service are now sharing with men the work of flying new aircraft from factories to units. Women pilots are allowed to fly such operational types as the Hurricane Fighter and the Blenheim Bomber. Hitherto they have been allowed to fly training craft only. Their numbers include a group of American girls, two of whom are seen above beside a Hurricane which the one in flying kit will "take up."



What the British call their "Fire-Blitz Nerve Centre" is shown here. It is the Fire Control Room of the National Fire Service and, as in the case of so many other essential services in Britain today, it is largely "manned" by women. From this Fire Control Room, dispositions were made to combat fires in all parts of the country in the winter of 1940 and during the more recent raids on Exeter, Bath, Norwich and York. Women's fire-fighting work will shortly take on greater scope, following Government warning of compulsory fire-watching duties to come.

FOR several decades the gradual invasion by women of what was once regarded as wholly masculine territory has brought with it many social and economic problems. Of these not the least is the question of women's wages. The violent industrial changes resulting from a war economy have thrown this question into prominence but not into focus. For many years, and in spite of steady feminine encroachments into the field of male employment, we have accepted, without giving much thought to the matter, the tradition that certain work can be done by women and that other work must be done by men. Along with this we have accepted the convention that women in general should earn less than men. Indeed it has been the practice in many industries to use women in place of men, not because of their abilities but merely as a cost-reducing expedient.

But now that the competence of women appears to be greater than had been suspected, or, shall we say, admitted, we hear a great deal of lip-service devoted to the thesis that women should be paid on the same basis as men when working on men's jobs. The principle is not, however, put into practice, save in a few instances, largely because there are many pros and cons to the situation which are none too well understood.

We fail in the first place to distinguish between women who replace men and women who actually do men's work. Indeed the distinction is difficult to make, for, except in certain clean-cut instances, it is impossible to say what is really a man's job and what is a man's job merely by tradition. Actually it has been found that in industry the only proven advantage men have over women is that of physical strength. For the rest there are as many qualities in which women have the advantage as there are in which men excel, or appear to.

In this matter of strength we find that the physical strength of women averages about two-thirds that of men. Consequently, when, through unusual circumstances, women undertake men's work in which strength is needed, it becomes necessary to re-engineer the job with hoists and other mechanical aids; to employ male assistance for certain parts of the job; or to use more women than there were men originally.

Influence of Machines

These things add to the cost of the job and so may be considered justification for lower rates of pay for women in such instances. However, these situations are almost non-existent in many industries and are becoming less and less frequent in all industry, since it has been increasingly realized that most jobs are cheaper and more productive when fully mechanized so that the need for brute strength is removed. Consequently the problem becomes one of women replacing men, not on men's jobs, but on jobs that have belonged to men by custom, but which can be performed equally well by women. A moment's consideration will reveal that the problem of women's wages in times of war is merely an expansion of the older problem of the relative social and economic status of women.

Failure to recognize this may lead a manufacturer into a difficult situation. He may, for instance, find it necessary to replace an entire department of men with women and he may agree to pay the women the same wages as the men were earning. Inevitably the job in question would soon come to be regarded as a woman's job and it might well be found that the operation actually required less skill and training than other operations in the plant which had always been done by women. Hence the wage structure would become seriously out of balance and other female workers would be quite justified in complaining that they were being discriminated against.

BY R. PRESGRAVE

In Russia, women's wages are systematically rated at the same as men's for the same work. In Germany they are systematically rated 20 per cent lower.

The more we mechanize industry and eliminate the strength factor, the more does woman's ability to do the work increase in relation to man's. In some war occupations it is definitely higher.

But the question of women's wages as compared with men's wages is a social as well as an economic question, observes the Toronto business man who writes this article.

Obviously the real point at issue is not what shall be paid to women doing men's work, but what shall happen to our custom of paying women less than we pay men. This question has been debated in peace-times and many reasons have been advanced in justification of it. In reviewing some of these it must be remembered that industry has been essentially masculine in its viewpoint and that some of the reasons look suspiciously like attempts to bolster male vanity. Some of the arguments by which the wage differential is upheld are given below.

For the Differential

(1) Women are less versatile and less useful than men because of physical limitations. There seems to be little significance in this. As we have seen, strength is the main limitation and it is becoming less and less a factor. Moreover, women are often more dexterous than men and are temperamentally suited for work which men often fail in.

(2) Absenteeism. It seems to be a fact that women lose about twice as much time as men. The argument that this warrants a lower wage scale would be valid if all people were paid on an annual basis. However, most workers are paid by the piece or by the hour and the proper income variations thus become automatic.

(3) Legal restrictions make women less useful. This refers to legislation as to hours, overtime, shifts, minimum wages, conveniences, and so on, and is an argument of sorts offset to some extent by the fact that such regulation is beginning to be applied to men also. Moreover, it is also a fact that when men are asked to work overtime, on night shifts, or in situations from which women are barred, there is a tendency to recognize this by paying higher than the standard rate.

(4) Costs are increased because women require more supervision than men. This may be true on certain types of work, but there is no proof that it is generally true. At the most it is a negligible point.

(5) Working life of women is short. It is stated that the average working life of a woman is about five years. Because of this, it is argued that women are more or less in the class of temporary employees and thus are not entitled to as much consideration as men, especially in the matter of advancement. This has little force when one takes into account the short learning time now needed for most jobs. In any case it is one of those arguments on the basis of averages, which lose their point when we deal with individuals. There are enough women who spend most of their lives at work to offset the argument based on the low average.

(6) The economic structure, particularly as to living costs, would be thrown out of gear if women's wages were increased to equality with men's. Temporarily this might be so. Actually it is possible that a gradual application of the principle might improve the economic situa-

tion. In any event, the economic structure has survived and, we hope, is again surviving, far greater stresses than this, which in any case would soon be offset by the continuance of the present trend towards lower costs through invention and improved methods.

(7) Men would not work at the same wages as women. This somewhat negative approach assumes that if women's wages were raised to the level of men's wages, the men would feel that in effect their wages had been reduced. This is entirely speculative and might turn out to be no problem at all. No doubt it arises from the next objection which is the only one that has any real weight.

(8) Men need more than women. This seems to get at the heart of the matter, for with few exceptions the man requires more than the woman, since he is faced with the problem of preparing to support, and supporting a wife and family. This is an important and immediately urgent reason, but it is not the final one and it may eventually disappear.

Roots in Tradition

Our social customs, then, form the crux of the matter and the wage differential has deep roots in tradition as well as in the basic needs that arise from the social structure. Our legislation recognizes this. For instance, under the Minimum Wage laws in Ontario, under Special Order No. 1, certain trades are given a \$12.50 minimum for women against \$16 for men (28% greater). In similar instances in the United States the differential is about 30%.

Trade unions have written contracts by which men shall receive 20% more than women even when working side by side on identical jobs. This, however, may be because the unions are essentially male in membership and in outlook. As they enrol more women members this viewpoint may change, as indeed it is already changing here and there. For instance, some English unions have made agreements, apparently none too enthusiastically, to allow women equal wages with men on identical jobs. It is significant that such agreements are for the "duration" and that it is specifically stated that women will not have this privilege in peace times. This again is a male angle which may change.

Clearly the problem is one that cannot be settled out of hand in any burst of patriotism or generosity. It will take many years before the evolutionary process is complete and balance achieved. As a final commentary, it may be noted that the Russians, whose practices are now entitled to a second look, are said to have established sexual equality in wages, as well as in responsibility and opportunity, while the Germans, preponderantly masculine in their viewpoints, have established a 10% differential in wages.



The late Mrs. Robert Edmond Jones, Toronto singer, an account of whose life appeared in last week's issue.